The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 5974. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

A Complication Involving All the Powers Threatened.

Russia Announces Her Abrogation of the Treaty of Paris.

The Black Sea No Longer to be Neutral.

The French Interpretation of the Russian Note.

Further Details of Military Operations Near Orleans.

The Hostile Armies Face to Face in the Plains of Beauce.

Patriotic Letter of a French Bishop to the Clergy.

A COMPLICATION THREATENED.

Russia and the Treaty of 1856—Neutrality of the Black Sea Abrogated—Russian Attitude Since the War—The Effect on Austrian Mediation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Secretary of State received a dispatch last night from Vienna to the following effect:

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—Austria is officially notified that Russia will no longer observe the Treaty of 1856, touching the Black Sea.

If this be true, the neutrality of the waters of the Black Sea is abrogated, and Austria and England will be compelled to take notice of Russia's action. It also has a significant bearing upon the attitude of Austria on the subject of mediation in France. There seems to be no doubt that from the beginning of the present struggle, Russia has kept a sharp watch on Austria, and for every soldier armed by the latter she has armed two herself.

THE RUMOR IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—There is a rumor which is credited in diplomatic circles, that Russia has informed the Powers that she considers the Treaty of Paris of 1856 abrogated.

The Russian Note not Received in Turkey—Gambetta's Interpretation of the Matter.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A telegram from Constantinople states that, up to this (Sunday) morning, the Turkish Government had received no notice of Russia's intention to abrogate the treaty of 1856.

THE NOTE IN FRANCE.

M. GAMBETTA, in a dispatch to the French representative here, says the note of GORTSCHAKOFF relative to the Paris treaty of 1856, indicates an understanding between Russia and Prussia, and he expresses opinion that England cannot remain passive in the presence of such obvious designs.

AUSTRIA OPPOSED TO A CONGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is understood that Baron VON BEUST, the Austrian Premier, is averse to a Congress of the Powers.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

Fighting on Thursday—French Report of Prisoners Captured—Enthusiasm Aroused Throughout France—The German Account of the Battles—Reinforcements.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Dispatches dated Tours, Friday evening, repeat the statements that there was fighting all day on Thursday, near Coulmiers, in which the French were successful, and that Gen. PALLIERES occupied Chevilly, north of Orleans, taking 600 prisoners and two guns.

PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

TOURS, Nov. 12—Midnight.—Gen. PALLADINES reports that he took 2,500 prisoners in his last engagement. The French troops now hold the entrenched camp, which was occupied by the Prussians at Artenay.

ENTHUSIASM AWAKENED BY THE VICTORY.

The tidings of the victory of the Army of the Loire have roused the wildest excitement throughout France. Great numbers of troops are hurrying from the South to join the forces of Gen. PALLADINES.

BALLOON OBSERVATIONS—STEEL CANNON.

The use of balloons for observing the movements of the enemy is to be introduced into the Army of the Loire. A considerable number of steel breech-loading cannon are ready now for the armies of the Loire and the North.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 12.—Gen. VON DER TANN on the 9th repulsed all the enemy's attacks, with great loss to the assailants. Only then did the Germans retire. On the 10th a portion of the Bavarian ammunition train, losing its way, fell into the hands of the French. No movements have been reported today.

VON DER TANN REINFORCED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A Tours dispatch to the London Press, dated yesterday, says: "Nothing further has been made known of the movements of the French Army since the recovery of Orleans and the occupation of Chevilly. The German retreat on the 9th was effected in perfect order. The losses of the Germans since the 7th amount to 10,000 men. Gen. WERDER is evidently moving to join VON DER TANN. The bridges on his route are to be destroyed, and the roads obstructed in every possible manner.

Gambetta at Orleans—A Proclamation to the Army—Positions of the Hostile Forces—More Barbarities Charged Upon the Germans.

TOURS, Nov. 13.—Minister GAMBETTA, during his absence from the city, visited Gen. PALADINES, at his head-quarters, issued a proclamation to the army, and made a speech to the people of Orleans. He now returns to hasten forward reinforcements.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Minister GAMBETTA, in his proclamation to the Army of the Loire, congratulates the soldiers on their victories of the 9th and 10th. He says: "Your courageous efforts recall victory to our cause. France owes her first ray of hope to you, and I offer you the public praise and gratitude for your reward. Recovering strength with discipline, you have retaken Orleans, inaugurating a glorious offensive. You are on the road to Paris, which awaits you; our honor hangs on your loosening the grasp of these barbarians. Redouble your constancy and ardor, and you will overcome your enemy's superiority in cannon with French *élan* and patriotic fury. So will the Republic issue victorious from the struggle.

GAMBETTA.

The condition of the army is satisfactory.

POSITIONS OF THE ARMIES.

The hostile armies are now face to face, the French resting on Chevilly, with the forest and villages at their back. The Prussians are in the plains of Beauce. Gen. VON DER TANN has been reinforced by detachments from the commands of Gens. WITTICH, Prince ALBRECHT and the Duke of MECKLENBURG, about 6,000 men in all. [Chevilly is a small village of about 1,300 inhabitants, on the Paris and Orleans Railroad, about nine miles north of Orleans. The Plains of Beauce is a rather indefinite description of the position of the Germans, as the name has been applied generally to an extensive and fertile region lying to the south of Paris and north of Orleans, the capital of which is Chartres.]

THE LATEST.

TOURS, Sunday night, Nov. 13.—The German prisoners taken on the 9th and 10th number 2,588. Nothing new has been received from the Army of the Loire. The French charge the Prussians with throwing wounded men from the windows of the houses in Chateaudun, and other barbarities.

PILLAGING THE COUNTRY.

The *Journal Officiel* charges that the Prussians pillaged Villaneuve three hours, because the French troops had obstinately defended the place. They next levied enormous contributions, and the plundered inhabitants, unable to pay, some of them old men even, were dragged from their houses and beaten until their neighbors surrendered their last son to save their lives. Casks of wine were wantonly broken open and their contents poured on the ground, and the furniture in the houses was destroyed. Officers, quartered in private residences, robbed the people who lodged them of clothing, linen, watches, shoes and toilet articles, and even of women's wearing apparel. Wherever they stopped they destroyed or soiled everything. A German artillery caisson, captured near Orleans, was found to be filled with laces and silks, and another contained clocks, vases and rich parlor ornaments, taken from the country-seats around the city.

Dispatch from King William to the Queen—Further Details from the French—Dash and Bravery of the Troops—Prussian Prisoners of War.

[The following appeared in the Sunday edition of the TIMES.]

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The scene of the battle between the forces of Gen. PALLADINE and those of Gen. VON DER TANN was at Cailmaic, a small village on the Loire, near Orleans, and not Coulommieres, where some correspondents place it. The last named is a town in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, and only a few miles east of Paris.

THE KING TO THE QUEEN.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Queen AUGUSTA received the following dispatch from King WILLIAM late yesterday afternoon, dated at Versailles on the 11th:

"Gen. VON DER TANN, yesterday, retired from Orleans to Toury before a superior force of the enemy. He fought the French, however, all the way. He has already been reinforced by Gen. WHITTICH and Prince OLLRICH. The latter came up from Chartres. The Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN will also join his forces to those of VON DER TANN today."

FURTHER DETAILS.

The *Moniteur* today publishes more extended details of the recent battle. On the first day the battle became general soon after the attack was made. Gen. PALLIERES, who had the command of one wing of the French army, made a decided success from the start. The Prussians were in a strong position. Gen. PALLIERES took the veteran troops and stormed the Prussians, driving them before him, capturing many prisoners, and carrying the position. So marked was his victory that Gen. PALLADINES warmly praised his conduct. The Gardes Mobile from the Department of Loir et Cher, who were under the heavy artillery fire of the enemy, wavered a little, but Gen. BARRILLE, who was in command, placed himself at their head, and broke through the enemy's line. The Mobiles from the Department of Sarthe behaved admirably, and charged on the enemy with the bayonet. The Chasseurs of the Line also distinguished themselves.

PRUSSIAN PRISONERS AT TOURS.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—Over 1,700 Prussian prisoners, captured at and near Orleans, passed through this city today on their way to the South of France. Great excitement was created among the people, and it was with much difficulty that a riot was prevented. There were hundreds of people along the line of march who recognized among the prisoners those who so outraged them at Chateaudun and other places. The prisoners were hooted at and insulted, but by the efforts of the greater part of the crowd violence was happily prevented.

Late advices from Orleans dwell upon the enormous exactions of the Prussians, who obtained many supplies evidently not for the troops. It is also related that many acts of extreme cruelty were committed by the Prussians in the surrounding villages to terrify those suspected of harboring Francs Tireurs.

ANOTHER AND CLEARER ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Tours has the following: "The full details of the victory of Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALADINES over Gen. VON DER TANN have not yet been received. The engagement commenced both at the east and west of Orleans, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., and was continued until the evening of Thursday. During Thursday the French drove the Prussians from Orleans, inflicting severe loss upon them, and are now in occupation of the city. Gen. VON DER TANN, with the remnant of his army, is now retreating on the road leading from Orleans to Pithiviers, after vainly attempting to force his way through Chateauneuf and Montargis, where he hoped to join the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. Gen. D'AURELLES has a force of 50,000 men on the north bank of the Loire, and 70,000 on the south bank. The obstruction of the roads and bridges between Commercy and Orleans has prevented the advance of the army under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. He has about 75,600 men, a great part of whom are probably north of the Marne.

After having disposed of the remnant of Gen. VON DER TANN's army, Gen. D'AURELLE's will march directly on Paris and assail the German lines between Versailles and St. Germain, while Gen. TROCHU makes a sortie with 150,000 men to cut his way out and raise the siege. Communication between Gen. D'AURELLES and Gen. TROCHU and the Government at Tours is constantly maintained by means of carrier pigeons.

PARIS.

Absolute Quiet—The Internal Troubles Subsided—Preparing for a General Sortie—Sickness Decreasing—Why the Bombardment is Delayed.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 12.—Absolute quiet prevails around Paris.

PREPARING FOR A SORTIE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Little is heard from Paris now. It is known, however, that her internal troubles have wholly subsided. Masses of French troops are seen daily around Mont Valérien practicing evolutions on a great scale. A general sortie is imminent. Sickness in and around the capital is decreasing.

THE DELAY IN BOMBARDING.

The report is reiterated here that the delay in the bombardment of Paris is due to the earnest entreaties of Queen VICTORIA.

OTHER MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Prussian Movements in the North—Passage of the Saone to be Disputed—Greek Volunteers for France—Organizing Batteries of Artillery.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A Prussian column of 10,000 men has arrived at Rethel.

EASTERN MOVEMENTS.

The French are preparing to resist the passage of the River Saône by the Germans. GARIBALDI and the French Generals had agreed to a plan of operations.

GREEK VOLUNTEERS.

TOURS, Nov. 12.—A small band of Greek volunteers for the French service have arrived at Marseilles and left for the field.

PROMOTIONS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The *Moniteur* contains a list of appointments and promotions in the army.

ORGANIZING ARTILLERY.

A circular has been sent to Prefects of Departments with detailed instructions in regard to raising the batteries of artillery required by decree. Breech-loading cannon, of a model superior to the Prussian, are recommended. A camp of instruction is forming at Toulouse, under Gen. DEMAYAS as a nucleus for the Army of the South-west.

THE REJECTED ARMISTICE.

Official Circular of Count Bismarck—His Version of the Late Negotiations—King William More Anxious for Peace than Thiers—Extravagant Demands by France—The French Government Afraid of the People.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Count VON BISMARCK has issued the following circular to the representatives of North Germany in foreign States, giving his version of the late negotiations for an armistice:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: You will learn by this that M. THIERS, on the part of the French people, expressed a desire to be admitted to negotiate with the Cabinet representatives of His Majesty the King at head-quarters, after having previously entered into communications with the different members of the Government of national defense at Tours and in Paris. In compliance with orders from His Majesty I declared my willingness to grant the interview which he sought. M. THIERS was, in consequence of this decision, allowed first to proceed to Paris, which he did on the 30th ult., returning to the royal head-quarters next day, the 31st of October. This was the first time that a statesman enjoying such distinction and importance as M. THIERS does had accepted plenipotentiary powers at the hands of the Paris Government. This fact induced me to hope that proposals would be submitted to us by him on the part of France, the acceptance of which would be possible, and in the interest of the conclusion of peace I received M. THIERS with that respectful attention and official demeanor and conduct to which his distinguished position, not to speak of any former relations, entitled him.

ANY ARMISTICE DISADVANTAGEOUS TO GERMANY.

During the interview M. THIERS declared that France, induced by the expressed desire of the neutral Powers, was ready to accept an armistice. Thus his Majesty the King had, in the face of the first declaration of M. THIERS, to consider the fact that any or every armistice concluded during the war would in itself bring to Germany all the disadvantages which are connected with the prolongation of a campaign, and which come during such moments of delay in the operations to every army which receives its supplies, particularly its supply of provisions, from distant sources. Besides this we took upon ourselves the obligation to leave the German troops, which had become fully available by the capitulation of Metz, in the positions which they occupied on the day the armistice was signed, and to renounce the occupation of further territory of the enemy, which at present we might achieve without any, or certainly very little, resistance. The German armies could not expect much in the way of reinforcements or succor during the next few weeks. On the other hand, France would, by the conclusion of an armistice, be enabled to develop its resources, and to complete the organization of the army corps that are now forming, and when hostilities should reopen after the armistice she would be able to oppose to us troops which at present do not exist.

KING WILLIAM'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

Despite all these considerations the personal desire which was felt by His Majesty the King to take a first step in the interest of peace prevailed, and I was empowered to make an advance to M. THIERS by granting an armistice of twenty-five, or, as M. THIERS afterward wished, twenty-eight days, on the basis of the simple *status in quo* as it existed on the day of signing.

PROPOSED STIPULATIONS.

During the interview I proposed to M. THIERS that I would define, by a line of demarcation which would be regularly agreed to and adopted, the several positions of the troops, and to interrupt hostilities during a space of three weeks, so that France could proceed to the holding of parliamentary elections for the constitution of a national representation. On the French side this truce would have resulted simply in effecting the renunciation of insignificant and, to them, always disastrous army sorties, as also of a useless and, to us, incomprehensible waste of ammunition from the guns of the forts around Paris during the period of its existence. With respect to the elections in Alsace, I was in a position to declare that we should not insist on any stipulation which would call in question the right of the claim of France to the German departments before the conclusion of peace, and that we would not make or hold any of the inhabitants of these parts responsible for their appearance in a French National Assembly as the constitutional representatives of their countrymen.

SURPRISE AT THEIR REJECTION.

I was surprised at the French Plenipotentiary (M. THIERS) declining these proposals, in which all the advantages were on the side of France, and at his declaring also that he would accept an armistice only in the event of our agreeing to an extensive provisioning of Paris. I replied that this would include so much more of a military concession than a return to the *status in quo*, or, indeed, to anything reasonable, that it could not be expected. I asked him if he was in a position to offer His Majesty the King any equivalent in return? M. THIERS declared, in reply, that he was not in a position to make any military offer in return; and that he was obliged to ask this concession of the provisioning of Paris, without offering anything else than the readiness of the Paris Government to accord to the French nation the right of election of a representative body, which would probably constitute an authority with which it would be possible for us to treat for peace. In this shape I had to submit the result of our negotiations and conversation to His Majesty the King and his military advisers.

EXORBITANT DEMAND OF FRANCE.

His Majesty was justly surprised at these exorbitant military claims by France, and he was disappointed in his expectations as to the probable result of the negotiations into which I had entered with M. THIERS. The incredible demand that Prussia should give up the fruit of all the efforts which she had made in the field during the past two months, surrender the many advantages she had gained, and thus bring the situation back to the condition which existed at the moment when the investment of Paris was commenced, could only prove that in Paris they were merely looking for pretexts to deny the French nation the right of holding the election, and that they were not willing to give the people an opportunity to carry the voting out without interruption.

ANOTHER EFFORT.

Influenced by my desire to make another effort to come to an understanding on some other basis of settlement, M. THIERS had an interview on the line of the army outposts with the members of the Paris Government, on the 5th inst., so as to propose to them either an armistice on the basis of the *status in quo* for a shorter period of time than that which was asked, or the simple convening of the electoral bodies without any treaty of armistice. In this instance I said I could guarantee a free admission of French voters to Paris and the granting of every facility which did not interfere with our military situation and the safety of our army.

SUDDEN TERMINATION OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Regarding the substance of his interview with Messrs. FAVRE and TROCHU, M. THIERS has not given me any approximate information. He could merely inform me that the result had been the delivery to him of advice to break off negotiations with his Majesty and to leave Versailles, since the completion of an armistice, including the right of reprovisioning Paris, was not to be attained. M. THIERS' return to Tours took place on the 7th inst., at an early hour of the morning.

THE OVERTURES A PRETENSE.

The course of the negotiations with M. THIERS has impressed me with the conviction that the present rulers of France did not, from the very beginning, sincerely wish to hear the views of the French nation expressed in a representative parliamentary body, constituted by a free and uncontrolled election, and that just as little has been their intention to bring about an armistice, but that they stipulated for a concession which they knew from the first to be unacceptable, and that they only asked for these conditions in order not to give to the neutral Powers, on whose support they count, a direct refusal.

In conclusion, I beg to request that you will express yourself to the Government to which you are accredited in accordance with the contents of this dispatch, to the reading of which to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs you are duly empowered.

Accept, &c., BISMARCK.

IS THE RUPTURE FINAL?

TOURS, Nov. 12.—The Government authorities here do not regard the rupture in the negotiations for an armistice as final.

TOURS, Nov. 12, via LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Marquis DE CHATEAURENARD has arrived at Berne. It is surmised that he is coming to Tours on a special mission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Return of Gambetta to Tours—Indorsement of the Committee of National Defense by the Communes—The Approaching Meeting of the German Parliament—The Creusot Iron-Works.

TOURS, Nov. 13.—Minister GAMBETTA has returned to Tours. In many parts of France the people of the communes are taking votes to indorse the vote of Paris in favor of the Government of National Defense, and the municipal authorities are hastening to give their adhesion. The monarchical journals are bitter in their comments on these evidences of the increasing popularity of the Republic.

A NEW PRUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The North German Parliament meets at Berlin on Monday week, to raise means for carrying on the war. A loan is proposed, but its form has not yet been settled.

PRUSSIA AND BAVARIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—It is semi-officially stated that the treaties with the South German States concede enlarged federal powers. The King of Bavaria has been invited to visit Versailles.

LE CREUZOT IRON WORKS.

A dispatch from Macon, France, by way of Tours, reports that M. SCHNEIDER has sold the works of Le Creuzôt to an American Company, and the United States flag has been hoisted there.

Patriotism of the French Clergy—Priests and Students Advised to Enter the Army—French Cruisers.

TOURS, Nov. 13.—The Archbishop of Tours preached a patriotic sermon at the Cathedral, today, urging a general rising for the national defense. His words caused a profound sensation. The Archbishop of Angiers, in a circular letter to the directors of seminaries advises young clergymen to seek service as chaplains or nurses in the army, and all who have not taken orders to enlist.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The *Hansa* and two other Hamburg steamers have taken refuge in Grimsby Harbor from French cruisers.

The French Minister to the United States—Position of M. Treilhard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—M. TREILHARD, shortly after his arrival in New-York, yesterday, telegraphed that fact to Washington, and made an inquiry, depending on the answer to govern his future movements. It is known that this gentleman was appointed by NAPOLEON as the successor of Minister BERTHEMY, but that he has received no indorsement by either the Paris or Tours Government. Under these circumstances, M. TREILHARD has been informed that he would not be received in a diplomatic capacity, by this Government. M. BERTHEMY will therefore continue as the representative of France until relieved by the proper authorities, although it has long been his desire to return to France to rejoin his family.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR.

The Opening To-Morrow Evening—Claims of the French Upon the Generosity of Other Peoples.

On the friendly and practical sympathy of the American people France has many and indisputable claims, which in this hour of her extreme peril and accumulated sorrows it is becoming to honor. In the darkest days of the young Republic, when her expressed sympathy was almost equivalent to success, France not only gave that sympathy, but with it an effective sword. In our last great struggle to perpetuate the constitutional unity of the nation, though necessarily not present in numbers sufficient to become prominent by distinctive military organization, yet throughout every regiment of infantry, cavalry, and battery of artillery in the service of the union, were found scattered the sons of France, sustaining always their historic renown for bravery and soldierly qualities. And, though some of her statesmen evinced political friendliness toward the cause of the Confederates—a sympathy in which we have no reason to believe the nation at large shared—yet even this difference of opinion might well be pardoned in a strange people, on a subject over which millions of our own countrymen honestly differed and determinedly fought.

Our German fellow-citizens have just concluded a successful and praiseworthy effort to transmit substantial and timely aid to their countrymen wounded in the struggle; and it is pleasing to know that in the same place and manner the wounded, and widowed, and orphaned of poor, stricken, devastated France are also about to be remembered. Much has been done already toward this end, through the private efforts of our citizens of French nativity, but the Fair, to open to-morrow evening, in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, will afford occasion for a combined effort by all our people, who will gladly bear a part in this humane work. With such prominent citizens as Judge BRADY, Judge ALKER, Professor DOREMUS, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., and others equally prominent, with their ladies, actively engaged in the laudable effort, it cannot fail to command the confidence of the public, and attain the success of which it is eminently worthy.

To our fellow-citizens of Irish birth and extraction, especially, will an occasion be afforded to practically express their just sympathy with their ancient ally and friend in this her hour of disaster. As they pass into the building on their humane mission, the scarlet and green uniforms of the guard of honor on either hand will call to mind historic national associations, dear, though saddening, to every Irish heart, and they will see, typified in the stalwart soldiers before them, the mystic guards who yet keep sorrowful yet hopeful watch by the lonely grave of WOLF TONE.

To-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, the formal opening will take place, when addresses will be delivered by VICTOR PLACE, the French Consul-General, and RICHARD O'GORMAN. Never has a humane cause appealed in vain to the generous American heart; and this, we feel assured, will prove no exception, but, on the contrary, will show results worthy of a wealthy and generous city, and the claims of a friendly people and sister republic.

Of the 20,000 horses captured at Sedan and elsewhere, the best have been picked out and supplied to the German artillery and cavalry. Those include many capital Norman horses for the cavalry, and heavy animals for the artillery. The Barbary horses of the African troops, excellent as they are, are deemed too small for the Prussian cavalry.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP TARIFA.

The mails of the Cunard steam-ship *Tarifa*, bearing London dates to Nov. 1, and Queenstown dates to Nov. 2, reached this port last night. The news thus at hand is fresher by three days than was that gotten by the *Java* on Wednesday.

ANOTHER SECRET TREATY.

Relations Between Austria and Russia—The Czar's Government in the Prussian Camp.

The English representatives of the French *Moniteur Universel*, now published at Tours, have supplied to the London papers a statement having reference to the secret treaty said to exist between Russia and Prussia, and to which several Press allusions have recently been made. The accuracy of this statement, they aver, is guaranteed in the most undoubted manner, and it has the confirmation of one who, by his rank and position, could not fail to be well-informed. The document runs thus: [When the war broke out between France and Prussia, the Emperor of Russia declared to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg that it was his intention to preserve the strictest neutrality, provided that Austria did the same. Austria, on her part, had made a formal declaration of neutrality, but as her armaments were not even adequate to the usual peace footing, she commenced pushing them forward, although with her characteristic slowness, and only so as gradually to attain the normal strength. Russia took umbrage at this, and a few days after the declaration of the Emperor ALEXANDER to Gen. FLEURY, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris received instructions, by telegraph, to see the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to call his attention to the fact that the neutrality of Russia was conditional upon, and entirely subordinate to, the inaction of Austria. If Austria called out her reserves, Russia would do the same; if Austria increased her artillery, Russia would increase hers. In a word, Russia would, under all circumstances, regulate her armaments according to those of Austria; and to avoid the two countries entering upon a course which could not but be attended with some danger, the Russian Government appealed to France, so that by causing Austria to desist from arming, Russian neutrality might be insured. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires even went so far as to ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs to declare that he would take no steps whatever having for their object to bring Austria into alliance with France. [This occurred at the commencement of the war, before the first reverses of the French arms, and when the assistance of Austria was yet possible.] The French Minister replied, "That he was not informed of the extraordinary armaments of Austria which seemed so to alarm the Russian Government; that, moreover, if Austria was really arming, he had no pretense to remonstrate with the Cabinet of Vienna with the view of obtaining the cessation of preparations which, evidently, could, in no way be directed against France. Besides, he did not see anything objectionable is Russia arming on her part, if she thought fit, nor would he be any the more disposed to make such a course the object of diplomatic representations, for he was persuaded that such would in no case, on a question of this character, conduce to any alteration in the resolutions of the Russian Government. As to the demand that he should declare in advance that in no case would France seek an alliance with Austria, such a declaration at the commencement of a war would be at least inopportune, and could not justify itself sufficiently by the prospective neutrality of Russia." The Russian Chargé d'Affaires then added that France would, nevertheless, find such a course her interest and a certain advantage; for the moment that Austria declared war against Prussia, that same instant would Russia take the field against Austria. "Then," replied the French Minister, "that is because you have a secret treaty with Prussia." That the armaments of Austria should have provoked similar movements in Russia as a measure of precaution could be regarded as a natural consequence, but the moment that Russia declared her readiness to attack Austria if the latter sided against Prussia, it became evident that before the war a treaty had been entered into between Prussia and Russia. And that is what had taken place, as has since been made manifest by the course of events. What are the clauses of this treaty? This question will naturally occur to all experienced politicians; and, although the two sovereigns have preserved absolute secrecy upon their reciprocal conventions, it is not impossible to determine what are their principal points. All who are acquainted with the traditional policy of Russia—of the two currents of opinion which divide that vast Empire—all, in fact, who can form an estimate of the various elements which at the same time constitute its power and its weakness, will find no difficulty in foreseeing with what object the Emperor ALEXANDER has bound himself by treaty to the King of Prussia. As its further development proceeds, this question will doubtless receive further attention. For the present it may suffice to establish clearly by information, the accuracy of which is guaranteed, that Russia is in the Prussian camp, and that she is there by virtue of a treaty of which England would do well to seek to ascertain the clauses, so far as to be able to anticipate their consequences before it is too late to avert them."

FALLEN METZ.

Incidents of the Capitulation—The Prince's Interview with Gen. Changarnier.

A German officer, writing from before Metz, thus relates the opening of the negotiations for a surrender: "On the evening of the 24th a letter arrived at head-quarters from BAZAINE, requesting an interview for Gen. CHANGARNIER on the morrow. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES granted this, and arranged that the General should be met by two orderlies, near the outposts, at 11 A. M. They, however, did not find him. The ground, 2,000 paces in breadth, between our outposts and the enemy was thronged with unarmed French people, who had come within 100 steps of our lines in order to hunt for potatoes, grapes and forage; this went on all the morning. The French took off their hats to our outposts, pointed to their stomachs, and made gestures indicative of hunger. Our soldiers then winked, the French began their task and turned back when they had filled their sacks. The soldiers had, through this, become so audacious that we were yesterday (25th) forced to drive them with sticks out of a village which they had occupied and would not vacate. As the General did not come our orderlies took a flag of truce and went, surrounded by hundreds of unarmed enemies, up to the French trenches, where the guard received them. On their saying they expected the General, an approaching carriage was pointed out to them. CHANGARNIER, a venerable man of about eighty, but tolerably active, begged that he might ride as far as possible, as he could not walk far. Our officers sent for the carriage, and it came so close up that the General had only to climb over a small trench. CHANGARNIER is a Republican, but offered his services to the Emperor after the battle of Woerth, and since the 8th of August had been in Metz, where he was attached to BAZAINE, without having any separate command. He was blindfolded and on his arrival here was received by Gen. STIEHLE, and conducted to the Prince. The interview lasted an hour and a half, and he was accompanied as far as the carriage. The General was heartbroken, and his last words were, 'We shall fall, but with honor. I wish, gentlemen, that neither you nor any brave soldier may ever experience this.' Thereupon a flood of tears streamed from his eyes. He was led back blindfolded past the outposts. There, the handkerchief being removed, he observed the potato-seekers, and delivered an eulogium on our soldiers. He added that he hoped the negotiations in the evening would lead to some result. The rendezvous arranged with the Prince was held at the Chateau Frescaty. A French General of Division and Gen. STIEHLE met. We fixed our conditions on the basis of the capitulations of Sedan and Strasbourg. The French General was at first very angry, but ultimately took them back with him to Metz."

CAPTURED ORLEANS.

Words from an Eye-Witness—Bad Fighting of the Army of the Loire.

HERR WICKEDE, of the Cologne *Gazette*, who was present at the capture of Orleans, states that the Army of the Loire fought very much worse than at Woerth and Gravelotte, and at Sedan. They had an excellent position, but on the Bavarians charging two or three batteries at the top of a hill behind Artenay, commanding the whole country, and shooting the gunners with their capital Werder guns, these batteries soon ceased firing and were quickly withdrawn. Three French cavalry regiments, under Gen. MICHEL, attempted a weak attack on the Prussian cavalry, but were promptly repulsed, and four or five Chasseur battalions, decidedly the best French infantry, scarcely awaited a serious attack, but retired after a few rounds, though they subsequently attempted a street fight in Orleans itself, but without the least success. One of their sergeant-majors, who was captured, exclaimed to Herr WICKEDE against their wretched attitude. The battalion, he said, had been newly formed out of various depots; they neither knew themselves nor their officers, they included many recruits and still more miserable fellows sent back into the depots from the various battalions, probably at the beginning of the war, and now fetched back for want of other soldiers. "It is a great disgrace," he added, "for our chasseurs; it is that wretched *coquin* GAMBETTA who gives his orders and makes a mess of it." While the great body of the Bavarians advanced in front, the Prussian infantry division undertook a flank movement, supported by the cavalry, who, however, could not get through the vineyards and narrow roads as rapidly as they wanted. When the bulk of the French, Mobiles and Franc-Tireurs, saw the danger of being outflanked, most of them discharged their guns at haphazard, and a *sauve qui peut* set in. Three thousand prisoners were made and three guns were taken. A partial street-fight necessitated the burning of some houses in the outskirts of Orleans, and a few disorders might have been committed. The German loss was about 400. The capture of Orleans not only opens up the road to Tours, but enables requisitions, especially of flour, wine and oats, to be made in the region of Orleans, rightly styled the garden of France.

VERSAILLES PICTURES.

The Burial of the Prussian Dead—French Rancor and French Charity.

Versailles (Oct. 25) Correspondence London Times.

Every day there is a ceremony which attracts a crowd in Versailles, and makes its sad sensation—the departure of funeral parties from the front of the palace, with their burdens for the cemetery. I followed one the other day from the Place d'Armes, not more numerous than usual, but broken up into two detachments. These military funerals are conducted with great propriety and decent solemnity. The troops are formed up in the Cour Royale, at the entrance to the Cour de Marbre, which is the appropriate resting-place of the departed warriors in their shells. There is a band in attendance, a body of officers, the chaplains of the creed which the deceased professed, an escort of cavalry, and a firing party. The officers' coffins are covered with a black velvet pall, with a cross edged with white thrown over it, and the biers are decorated with wreaths and chaplets; the men's are draped with white. When all is ready the bearers take up their loads, the band leads the way, and nothing can be more touching, plaintive and tender than the strains of the funeral march. Then comes the infantry guard with sloped arms, not reversed. Then the officers who are mourners; next the chaplain with an officer on each side; the coffins are borne behind the chaplain, who is on foot, and the procession is closed by the firing party and by soldiers and civilians. As the strains of the music and the roll of the drums summon the attention of the people to the Place d'Armes, they run in all directions, and form along the pathway, and as the coffins pass, many of the men uncover their heads, the women cross themselves. The procession passes down by the Place Hoche, past the Church of Notre Dame. All along the route to the cemetery the streets are crowded, the windows are full. You see women in black with streaming eyes look out on all that remains of an enemy whose hand may have filled the unconscious house with mourning. In the cemetery there is an immense excavation, capable of containing some hundreds of coffins. The embankment around it is sure to be crowded. The day I was there, soldiers and civilians, men, women and children, flocked to the grave. There was a Catholic funeral and a Lutheran funeral, each with its band and its company of mourners and escorts. The Lutherans, nearly all Prussians, had six coffins; the Catholics, of whom most were Bavarians, numbered four coffins. The pastor stood by the grave and pronounced a discourse which moved many of his audience to tears. An allusion to the fate of a young officer of the Sixteenth Cavalry, who was wounded at Ablis in the night, and who was much beloved, especially moved them. Another pastor read the service, and then, as he threw some clods of earth into the grave, the volleys of the firing party rang out, and through the smoke advanced the Catholic priest to the edge of the same grave, and read the services of his Church. Many of the French women present were in the deepest black, and not a few wept bitterly. And so Protestant and Catholic are left to their rest. "They will never enter Paris," growled a young man near me as he walked off; "those there, at all events." "*Mon ami*," said, in a gentle tone, an old gentleman, turning round on him, "let us hope they will enter a far better place, where we shall meet them." The few words were said with a charming grace and sweetness. It was one of those little phrases in which Frenchmen excel, and which in its *tournure* covers a thousand faults.

ITALY AND ROME.

Absolute Freedom of the Pope's Movements.

The Italian Government has addressed the following circular to its diplomatic agents abroad: "SIR: His Eminence Cardinal ANTONELLI has applied to several Courts for information as to whether the Pope would be free to leave Rome and to go back to it at his own pleasure. This application of the Cardinal Secretary of State having been brought to my knowledge by some members of the Diplomatic Body, I have immediately answered that Italy naturally wishes His Holiness to remain at Rome, for nowhere else would the Pontiff find himself surrounded by greater respect and regard, and nowhere else could he enjoy greater freedom in the discharge of his spiritual functions. If, however, other ideas were to prevail in the Council of the Holy Father, the King's Government would certainly regret, but it would also respect, the Pope's determination. Most assuredly the idea of exercising any influence on the deliberations of His Holiness has never crossed our minds. Such an idea would be contrary to all our precedents, and to our well-known political programme. The Pope can, therefore, abide in Rome, or repair to Castel Gandolfo, to Civita Vecchia or elsewhere. He may quit Italy or return. The only observation I took the liberty to add to my answer was that if his Holiness made up his mind to leave Rome it would be desirable that he should do so in a public and free manner, for, considering the full liberty enjoyed by his Holiness, there would be no reason why he should expose himself to the inconvenience and fatigue of a secret journey. Whatever may be the determination of the Holy Father, neither the Government nor the people would ever fail to surround him with all the honors and all the proofs of respect which are due to him."

CALAMITY IN EGYPT.

Terrible Explosion of Gun Cotton—Loss of Fifty Lives.

Alexandria, (Oct. 22,) Cor. London Echo.

On Sunday last, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of this town were awakened by a shock, which everybody at once declared to be the shock of an earthquake, but which was really the effect of the explosion of a magazine, in which had been stored a number of cases filled with gun cotton that had only lately arrived from Triest. The Austrian manufacturers had warned the authorities here that this cotton would have to be turned daily, as it was liable to spontaneous ignition; but this, in all likelihood, was soon forgotten, and the result is the misfortune I have to write about. The magazine was situated in the quarter of the town called Kom-el-Dyck, (The Cock's Hill,) a calcareous rock, where stood in olden times a theatre, and which until lately was covered with Arab huts; but where Europeans and Syrians, having discovered the salubrity of the spot, had built houses and villas with gardens. A great number of these are now either destroyed or more or less injured, as the huge stones with which the magazine had been built had been sent with a lateral force against the houses, and bombarded them, in some cases completely destroying them, in other cases going through several walls and doing little harm. The house of Mr. WILSON, an English resident, was completely destroyed, yet though the rooms were filled with stones, he and his family were not injured—a wonderful escape indeed. Beyond the destruction of the houses in the immediate quarter, no greater mischief was done to property than the breaking of windows in nearly all the houses situated within a quarter of a mile from the magazine, but the loss of life occasioned by the accident, arising from carelessness, is very great. It is true that the official account gives the number as fifty, it is true that most of them were "only Arabs;" but then I believe the number is very far below the true one, and I also believe that the lives of these "only Arabs" were valuable. But no one would be likely to think so who saw the few soldiers at work that were sent to dig for the buried bodies. It was a horrible sight. They take from the side of a heap some of the stones and rubbish, and put it on the top of the very same heap they are working at, until they discover some part of a body. They then get hold of it as best they can, and pull, shouting at the same time in their horrible monotonous measure. Here they drag forth the body of a woman, which, having been lying compressed by the stones, expands in each part as it comes forth; then they expose another body—is it a man or a woman? Bystanders cannot tell, for the head is not there. The work went on during the forenoon. In the afternoon nothing was done. Next morning I expected to find, at all events, these places cleared where it was likely that bodies were still lying, but no, I only found about 600 soldiers employed in filling up the gap made by the explosion where the magazine stood, carrying the stones and raking the earth down with their hands, while the Arabs, who were still in search of relatives, were also digging in the same manner, where yesterday morning had stood their poor dwellings. The excitement here is very great, everybody blaming the Government for storing such an explosive material in the midst of a thickly-populated quarter.

PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS.

Details of Recent Disturbances at Damascus.

In a letter to the London *Times* Mr. E. H. PALMER and Mr. C. F. TYRWHITT DRAKE gave the following particulars of some recent disturbances at Damascus: "The massacre of Christians at Damascus, ten years ago, created an excitement over the whole of Europe, but with Tien-tsin and Sedan to engross the public attention such a trifle as a fresh outbreak in Syria has been quite overlooked. The events to which we allude occurred shortly after we had left the country, but we have received full details from both native Christian and Mohammedan correspondents in Syria. On the 26th of August it was rumored in Damascus that a general massacre of the Franks by the Muslim inhabitants was contemplated, and affairs actually assumed so serious an aspect that most of the Christians precipitately fled from the town. Open menaces were uttered, the fanatical part of the population became clamorous and evidently bent on mischief, and, indeed, the danger seemed imminent since the authorities took no steps to suppress the popular agitation, when, thanks to the energetic conduct of her Britannic Majesty's Consul—upon whom the management of the affair devolved, as the other European representatives retired from the scene of action—who seems to have himself addressed the Turkish soldiery and insisted on proper steps being taken by the Government, the riots were quelled and a most serious calamity averted. One of the causes which appears most to have excited the fanaticism of the mob was the presence, in the streets of Damascus, of crosses chalked up on the most conspicuous places.

WAR NOTES.

Of the 3,598 houses of Strasbourg, 448 have been completely destroyed, and from 2,000 to 3,000 damaged. The total of the losses and damages is estimated at 38,380,000 francs.

The *Echo Français* quotes a letter from the Abbé GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, stating that his nephew, the notorious PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, has effected his escape to Vienna from the Silesian fortresses, where he was kept a prisoner of war.

The French have now followed the example of the Prussians by taking precautions to secure the identification of the killed and wounded. The Gardes Mobiles in Paris have each received a little card on which the name, surname, age, abode and birthplace of each is inscribed. This card is to be sewn inside the tunic of each Garde Mobile.

A singular remonstrance has been received at the British Embassy in Paris. In the Rue de Chaillot resides a celebrated English courtezan, called CORA PEARL, and above her house floats the English flag. The inhabitants of the street request the "Ambassador of England, a country the purity and the decency of whose manners is well known," to cause this bit of bunting, which is a scandal in their eyes, to be hauled down.

A letter by KARL BLIND, on "Garibaldi and France," which has appeared in the journals of Vienna, Berlin and Cologne, says that there had been a distinct movement on foot to declare Nice once more Italian soil, and to raise there the Republican banner. By suddenly appearing at Tours, GARIBALDI traversed this plan. No benefit will, in KARL BLIND's opinion, accrue to the Democratic cause in France by GARIBALDI's participation.

The number of inhabitants of Berlin belonging to the reserve of Landwehr who have been called on for service is 35,000, or nearly five per cent. of the population. This, however, is considerably above the average of the whole country. More than 13,000 of their wives, having no means of support, have to be maintained by the city.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent at Metz says he is desired (he does not say by whom) to deny the statement that Gen. VON STEINMETZ crossed the Moselle on the south side of Metz against the positive command of his Majesty. Gen. VON STEINMETZ, he asserts, never received any orders upon the subject; he did the only thing he could do under the existing circumstances. He was backed up by his Royal Highness Prince FREDERICK CHARLES with his army, and the result achieved was all that could be desired.

The *Nord*—latest copy received—states that the conferences of the Theatre of the Porte Saint Martin, at Paris, had been inaugurated by M. ATHANASE COQUEREL, the Protestant Minister. There was an immense crowd. M. COQUEREL said: "Eighteen months ago I preached peace; today I preach war *à outrance*. Both belligerent peoples wished for peace, but there was an Emperor. It was necessary to bring his reign to an end, and to commence that of his son. Hence the war, and the invasion, which is a tradition in the BONAPARTE family. It is a[illegible] the chastisement of his race and of those w[illegible] confide in them."

The Prussian military authorities, says a Berlin letter in the *Cologne Gazette*, are actively providing for the Winter outfit of the troops. This is chiefly effected by requisitions on the French territories occupied, but extensive contracts have been made with manufacturers at home, which are to be completed not later than the 15th of November. The provisions are also procured, where possible, from those territories, but preparers of preserved meat and sausages at Frankfort, Soissons and Strasbourg will co-operate. The ambulance trains are to be heated by iron stoves.

FELIX DAHN, in an article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, insists that Prussia must annex Alsace, German Lorraine, and Luxembourg, as a preparation for an inevitable war with the united Latins and Sclavonians. France will certainly thirst for revenge, and Russia's favorable attitude toward Prussia, which is based on personal feeling and on a transitory weakness, will be reversed. The struggle will be a serious one, and Germany must, therefore, enter upon it with a strong Western frontier.

In connection with the military execution of armed peasants in France not wearing uniforms, some foreign newspapers think it but fair to remind the Prussians of an unrepealed law of their own, dated Aug. 21, 1813, in which it was enacted that the Landsturm should "not wear any uniform or peculiar dress," so that they might not be recognized and hunted after by the enemy; that where there was a *levée en masse*, the nature of the contest "sanctified all means employed in it;" and that it was the duty of the Landsturm to deprive the enemy of all facilities for invasion and retreat, to cut off his supplies, posts and recruits, "suppress his hospitals," attack him by night, harass and not let him sleep, and destroy both "single soldiers" and detachments wherever it was found possible.

According to the *Daily News* correspondent, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is not particularly desirous of the presence of any correspondents. He adds: "To one possessed as I am of the royal permission, no positive discourtesy is manifested; on the contrary, a civil attention of, however, a very distant character is displayed; but no secret is made of the fact that my absence would be more agreeable than my presence. It is not the first time that I have experienced this anti-correspondent idiosyncrasy of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. On the night before the battle of Vionville, I was lodged by his orders in the agreeable society of some two dozen highly odoriferous French prisoners. At that time I was not in possession of the head-quarters pass; but I recognized last night my quondam friend, the Major of the *gendarmes*, who turned the key on me in the middle of August. He gave me last night a very blunt hint that he would not be sorry if the duty fell to his province of escorting me out of Corny into the vague regions of space, and I have no doubt he would have acted upon his feeling had it not been for the moral influence of Gen. PODBIELSKI's signature.

Some weeks since a paragraph appeared in several of the London papers stating that one of the sons of Count BISMARCK, an officer in the Prussian navy, serving on board the *Danube*, had committed suicide at San Francisco by swallowing prussic acid. This paragraph was copied into the Melbourne *Argus*, and Mr. W. A. BRAHE, Consul of the North German Confederation at Melbourne, writes to that journal, of Sept. 10, a correction of the statement. He says: "The story has arisen in the following way: A son of Count BEUST, of Austrian celebrity, who served on board the Austrian frigate *Donau*, (*Danube*,) died lately of fever at Honolulu, where the *Donau* touched to refit, after encountering a terrific cyclone in the Pacific. A French paper published the information, merely substituting a son of the great Prussian statesman for the name of the deceased, and now the poor young nobleman is said to have committed suicide. Count BISMARCK has two sons, who both were students at the University of Bonn about four months ago and are now probably fighting for their country. The Prussian navy has no vessel called the *Danube* or *Donau*."

THE CAPITOL

Preparations for Conference—Refurnishing and Redecorating—Improved Ventilation—What Has Been Done and Is Now Going on Underneath the Overcoming of the Marine of the Nation.

From our own correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870.

The work of putting the Capitol in readiness for the opening of Congress is going rapidly forward, besides the ordinary annual repairs and improvements, such as dusting, cleansing and renovating rooms and furniture, the Senate Chamber is to have a new carpet, and extensive changes are making in the arrangements for the ventilation of both legislative halls and the various committee rooms.

THE NEW CARPET.

The Secretary-at-Arms of the Senate, Mr. J. R. KENNON, expects the Senate Chamber to be ready for occupation in about two days. The furniture is already in the building, and the carpet will be laid this week. The old carpet is a green, perfectly plain, but rich, brussels, the changes heretofore made have been slight, and not always for the better. Whether a more complete ventilation will result from the present alterations remains to be seen. The old carpet was a good one, and lasted about six years. It was bought by Gen. GIBSON, who was then Secretary of the Senate, and was laid down in the autumn of 1864. It was found to be in excellent condition when taken up, and will be sold at auction. The new carpet will be of the same pattern, and will be laid by the same workmen who put down the old one. It is now being woven in Philadelphia, and will be ready for delivery in a few days. The work will be finished in about a week.

The temperature of the Senate Chamber is now kept at a point as nearly uniform as possible by the admission of heated air, instead of escaping by the ventilators as heretofore. The temperature is kept at 70° Fahrenheit, and the thermometer rises to 140° or 150° Fahrenheit when the ventilators are opened to the outer air. This change has been effected by the introduction of a large number of registers in the floor of the Senate Chamber, which are connected with the heating apparatus in the cellar. The registers are placed in the walls around the room, and are covered with perforated iron plates. The registers are about six inches square, and are set in marble slabs. The air is forced through these registers by a powerful fan-blower, driven by steam, and is heated to a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit. The fan-blower is in the basement just under the Senate Chamber, and is connected with the boilers by pipes which supply the steam. The heated air rises through the registers, and escapes through the ventilators in the ceiling. The ventilators are also connected with the heating apparatus, and the foul air is drawn out by the action of the heated air. The ventilators are placed in the ceiling, with the exception of those in the galleries, which are in the floor. The ventilators are fitted with registers, which can be opened or closed at pleasure. The ventilators are connected with the heating apparatus by large iron pipes, which are carried under the floor of the basement, and then up through the walls. The pipes are about two feet in diameter, and are covered with asbestos to prevent the escape of heat. The heated air is forced into the Senate Chamber by a fan-blower, which is driven by steam. The fan-blower is in the basement, and is connected with the boilers by pipes. The fan-blower is about six feet in diameter, and is driven at a high speed. The air is heated to 150° Fahrenheit before it is forced into the Senate Chamber. The temperature is kept at 70° Fahrenheit by the registers in the floor, which are opened or closed at pleasure. The air is changed every fifteen minutes, or oftener. There are no gas-burners in the Senate Chamber, and the air is not vitiated by the products of combustion. The ventilators in the ceiling are connected with the flues of the chimneys, and the foul air escapes through them. The ventilators in the walls are connected with the same flues, and the foul air escapes through them. The ventilators in the floor are connected with flues which lead to the outer air. The ventilators in the floor are connected with flues which lead to the outer air. The ventilators in the floor are connected with flues which lead to the outer air

CURRENT NOTES.

Newark, N. J., wants to have a large public park.

A white centenarian named JAMES ROGERS, voted at Boston on Tuesday last.

A wooden plow, the work of a boy who has not yet attained his eleventh year, is on exhibition at the Georgia State Fair.

After a consumption of 11½ bushels of corn each, twenty hogs on the farm of Mr. WESLEY HANDLEY, Fayette County, Indiana, increased to an average weight of 304 pounds. The feeding was continued for fifty-five days.

Two female temperance advocates at Carlinville, Ill., who desired to avoid the disgrace of having their father seen about the streets in a state of intoxication, tied the old gentleman to a bed-post and kept him in that helpless condition until he was completely sobered.

A Miss ELLA RUSTON, of Boone County, Indiana, is said to have lately disposed of a beautiful crop of blonde hair to a peddler from a New-York importing house in order to provide the necessary funds for the education of her sister.

The store-keepers of Wilmington, N. C., have signed an agreement which obliges them to close their places of business on the 18th inst., so that their employes may have an opportunity of witnessing a grand tournament on the fair ground, near that city.

Since the organization of the White Stockings Base-ball Club, of Chicago, the picked nine have played 73 games, and won 65. Of this number, 23 were first-class games. They have traveled 12,000 miles to meet contending clubs, and have lost only one second-class game.

A young man named CONNOLLY appeared before the Mayor of Pittsburg, Penn., last week, and complained that he had been robbed of $217 by a conductor on the Panhandle Railroad, near Columbus, Ohio. The story seemed so improbable that no arrest was ordered.

A German named HIRCH, employed as a clerk at San Francisco, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a Derringer pistol on the 3d inst., while in a state of despondency brought on through his failure to draw a prize in the Mercantile Library Lottery of that City.

Some philanthropic citizens of Chicago have taken the initiative in a movement looking to the establishment in that city of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. They are being assisted by the advice of Mr. ANGELL, of Boston, who is at present sojourning in the West.

The real and personal property at Philadelphia subject to city tax is valued at $500,436,882, divided as follows: Real estate $491,844,096; furniture, $5,916,550; horses, $1,835,675; cattle, $187,984; and pleasure carriages $652,577. There is an increase of $20,660,239 since the last valuation.

The Water Commissioners of Troy have been compelled to give notice that the supply in the five reservoirs of that city is being rapidly diminished, in consequence of a reckless waste on the part of the citizens, who manage in some way to use up 300,000 gallons per day.

The Corporation of the Massachusetts School for training idiots, expended $20,000 in the prosecution of that very laudable work during the past year. Of this sum $16,500 were appropriated by the State, and the balance was made up by donations from private persons.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, a colored man, who was at one time a slave of JEFF. DAVIS, but now the owner of a 4,000 acre plantation in Mississippi, formerly the property of the latter, has raised 2,000 bales of cotton this year. The planters everywhere throughout the State are recovering slowly but surely, from the effects of the war.

The proclamations, dated March and July, 1870, declaring the Counties of Alamance and Caswell, North Carolina, in a state of insurrection, have been revoked by Gov. HOLDEN. In proclaiming the revocation, the Governor avails himself of the opportunity to express his gratification at the peace and good order now prevailing in the counties named.

The crop reports from Arkansas this season are very encouraging. The farmers all over the State declare that the yield of cotton has exceeded their most sanguine expectations. On the bottom lands of the State, along the Mississippi, White, Arkansas, and Red Rivers, a bale and a half to the acre is not an unusual crop, while the uplands average three quarters of a bale.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* is of opinion that the late Admiral DAHLGREN showed his good sense by leaving all his real estate to his daughter EVA, instead of dividing it among the sons. "More young men have been spoiled," adds that journal, "by the possession of wealth without earning it, than by any other means. It is a loss to them to be relieved of the common terms upon which life can be enjoyed and brought to its full account."

Gov. MERRILL, of Iowa, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, says: "The citizens of this growing and progressive State have special occasion for gratitude to God that their lines have fallen to them in such goodly and pleasant places. With an extent of territory sufficient of itself to be the abode of a mighty nation, an invigorating and healthful climate, a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and every natural advantage that can contribute to the material comfort and prosperity of a commonwealth."

The sportsmen of Maryland recently united in presenting a petition to Gov. BOWIE, asking him to so modify an existing law as to allow the shooting of duck to commence on Oct. 29, and be done only on alternate days, terminating on the 31st of March. The Governor replies that he has sworn to execute the laws of the State, and that he is compelled to preserve the sanctity of his oath, however much he may sympathize with those who are injuriously affected by the law referred to.

The Washington Camp, No. 50, of the patriotic order of Sons of America, at a recent meeting at Roxborough, Philadelphia, passed resolutions calling on "the Brotherhood of Americans, wherever such Brotherhood may exist, to foster a proper observance of the anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON," and requesting "all patriotic citizens to use their best endeavors to make the coming and all future anniversaries of the birth of WASHINGTON, a national holiday, in word, spirit and in deed."

Two citizens of Norwich, Conn., a doctor and a dry-goods man, had a quarrel about the result of the election, in one of the hotels of that city, the other night, and gave the lie to each other so many times without coming to blows, that the bar-keeper, a young Hibernian, was almost tempted to take the two of them in hand. The dry-goods man was armed, but he refrained from drawing on his opponent, as the latter was understood to be without a revolver. It is expected that the misunderstanding will eventually end in a duel.

The Prairie on Fire—An Exciting Scene at Sioux Falls City, Iowa—A Western Statesman's Effort at Descriptive Writing.

From the Sioux City Journal, Nov. 5.

From a gentleman just arrived from Sioux Falls City we learn the following particulars of an exciting affair which occurred at that place a few nights since: "The prairie had been burning in the neighborhood all the afternoon, and toward evening the country on the Dakota side of the river was seen to be ablaze, and the winds from the westward wafted a dense cloud of smoke and ashes toward the city. As night drew on the lurid flames illuminated the streets, casting a crimson light upon the windows of the buildings, and causing a wierd expression to overspread the countenances of the citizens who were congregated upon the street corners watching the leaping flames as they writhed and twisted, like souls in purgatory, on the opposite side of the river. All was still and no sound was to be heard save the occasional crackling of the tall bunch grass as it struggled and fought with the fiery serpents that attacked its stems. The citizens gazed with awe upon the grandest of Western sights, and, though gathered together in little knots and groups, near each other, the sublimity and grandeur of the immense panorama overpowered all speech, and all stood silent and motionless, watching the approaching fires. Hark! what means the rumbling sounds that, borne upon the night winds, break with such dismay upon the ears of the affrighted spectators! Men look into each other's faces, and, though their lips move not, their eyes try to seek the cause of these strange noises. Uneasily they gaze along the river banks. The river is not rising, so it is not thence the sounds proceed. No hurricane is felt, so the winds can furnish no solution to the mystery. What can it be! Soon the noise of rolling thunder is mingled with other sounds, appearing like the click of bridle-bits or sheaths of swords, and, anon, the snorting, puffing breath of animals can also be clearly heard. Can it be that the savages have fired the country, and, with this fearful ally, are coming to destroy the settlements! The knots and groups of citizens began to move uneasily toward their homes, as if feeling that their arms would soon be needed to wield the knife and rifle for the protection of their thresholds. Now, strange and exciting cries are heard from those who have remained the last upon the streets, and the cry of "Buffalo! The buffalo are crossing the river!" was echoed by many mouths. Men hurried out of their houses, women appeared in their doorways and windows, their night garments giving them the ghostly appearance of the inhabitants of the sepulchre. Rifle-barrels gleamed and shone with a crimson lustre in the light of the fires which were now laving their serpent-tongues in the waters of the river edges. Heavens! what was that! A huge body rushes past the frightened women, and like a demon incarnate dashes up the street. Then another, and still another, then the place resounds with clicking hoofs, and a sea of moving hair and glistening horns fills the streets and sidewalks. Crash! crash! crash! The rifles resound upon the streets. Crash! crash! and heavy bodies sink to rise no more. A moment of horror and bewilderment, and then the town is quiet—the streets empty, and the thunder of receding hoofs comes almost inaudibly to the ears of the citizens who now cautiously sally forth. In the streets and gutters, dark, shaggy masses are dimly to be seen by the light of the now dying fires. They struggle and vainly rise to their feet, but soon sink back, and beat their huge heads against the hard roadway, and, as the crimson life stream pours from mouth and nostril, roll their eyes in the death agony. By the morning light, naught is to be seen but the gory pools which yet lay like miniature lakes upon the streets.

Discovery of a Mastodon in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, Nov. 10.

A correspondent in Shelby County writes us that on the 28th of September last, as some workmen were making a ditch through a swamp two and a half miles east of St. Johns, in Auglaize County, this State, they came upon the most of the skeleton, in a very good state of preservation, of a mastodon or mammoth. The body of the monster was about sixteen feet long, and it was estimated by those who examined it that the tusks must have been from twelve to fifteen feet long. The writer of this saw one of the molars, or double teeth, and by actual measurement it was found to be seven inches long from the front backward, and was probably when perfect about eight inches from top of surface to bottom or end of the roots. As it was found, a small portion of the end of the roots being decayed, it was six inches. The weight was four pounds five ounces. These are facts.

Court Calendars—Today.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
100—Pelletier vs. Walker.	121—Braunsdorf vs. Southart.
101—Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum.	122—Browning vs. Richardson.
103—Cox vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.	123—Matthews vs. Bank of New-Orleans.
108—Pickert vs. Finck.	124—Same vs. Same.
109—Finck vs. Pickert.	125—Ritterhouse vs. Bininger.
110—Saltus vs. Saltus.	126—Bronson vs. Leary.
111—Saltus vs. Lockwood.	127—Hening vs. Cummings
113—Doran vs. East River Ferry Company.	128—White vs. McLean.
114—Graham vs. Selover.	129—Brown vs. Leland.
116—Mummy vs. Baker.	130—Henstice vs. Leland.
117—Ihl vs. Grand-street Ferry Railroad Co.	131—Merch'ts Nat. B'k. of Lowell, vs. Charles Leland.
118—Hamilton vs. Smith.	
119—Ostrander vs. Rogers.	
120—Field vs. Sutliff.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1961½—Alexander vs. N. Y. Mutual Coal Co.	2475—Oddie vs. Goodyear.
2315—Allen vs. Dudley.	2569—National Bk. of the Commonwealth of the City of N. York vs. Vetterlein.
2445—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Nat. Mech. Bank'g Association.	5454—Glasson vs. Glasson.
2483—The Am. Bureau of Mines vs. Weed.	2575—Hudson vs. Murray.
2641—Grief vs. Marcus.	2577—Weamiss vs. Bycock.
3—Everett vs. Garrison.	2679—Docks vs. Cozzens.
2279—Flynn vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.	2681—Giguel vs. Brander, Jr.
2293—Corlies vs. Livingston Co. Agric'l Society.	2683—Watson vs. Stewart.
2355—Place vs. Greenman.	2687—Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Allen.
2459—Killern vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. York.	2589—Burdell vs. Le Costa.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
333—Thompson vs. Brown.	157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
339—Wisser vs. O'Brien.	161—Sutton vs. Adams.
441—Johnston vs. Thomas.	163—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
213—McCartney vs. Murray.	167—Weed vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
397—Brown vs. Combes.	169—Kohn vs. O'Brien.
107—Schaefer vs. O'Brien	171—Villaret vs. O'Brien.
117—Reaville vs. Jey.	180½—Kobbe vs. Gerding.
151—Ladd vs. Arkell.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
278—Meylich vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.	496—Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co. vs. Guion.
330—Clark vs. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.	514—Schwarzwalder vs. Secor.
384—Sayles vs. Collins.	516—Goltze vs. Aylsworth.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.	518—Leonard vs. Putzel.
156—Read vs. Walters.	520—Svenson vs. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.
216—Burger vs. Rauth.	
258—Harmar vs. Beck.	
48—Braun vs. Kelly.	
474—Weeks vs. Love.	522—Snow vs. Snediker.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
195—Oppenheim vs. Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	346—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
321—Van Saun vs. Farley.	347—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
105—Schneider vs. Ahern.	
81—De Rouge vs. Hodges.	17—Polhamus vs. Garritsee.
232—Roberts vs. Matthews.	
121—Pratt vs. Cambria Iron Co.	130—Knoth vs. Royal.

New Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
390—Lipenski vs. Kelly.	393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
391—Sloane vs. Robinson.	
392—Davis vs. Dang.	397—Lindsay vs. De Jonge.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
137—Nat. Mec. Bank Ass'n vs. Usher.	245—Woodrow vs. McDonough.
157—Green vs. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.	216—Bondy vs. Graber.
	77—Brignoli vs. Chicago & G. E. R. R. Co.
362—Thompson vs. Wheeler.	192—Pike vs. Gerhsnym.
18—Kain vs. Kelly.	396—Detshy vs. Kelly.
215—Kenny vs. Buell.	396—Providence Tool Co. vs. Way.
335—Nairne vs. Kelly.	
217—Shaffer vs. Simon.	400—Weissheimer vs. Dunham.
372—Militier vs. Meres.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1949—Bockhers vs. Schaefer.	4236—Bischoff vs. Buck.
	4257—Adams vs. Read.
1997—Vosburg vs. Brewster.	4286—Hassett vs. Whitehead.
2083—Brown vs. Draddy.	4287—Furman vs. Chase.
2093—Jansen vs. McCullough.	4288—Levy vs. Froheimer.
	4289—Rosenfield vs. Grener.
4148—Keeler vs. Van Houghton.	4290—Hussey vs. Funkhouser.
4154—Claflin vs. Anglein.	
4182—Lang vs. O'Brien.	4294—Alling vs. Harrison.
4230—Gleghu vs. Seaman.	

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3099—Cornell vs. Thurman.	4291—Brook vs. Tayler.
4077—Schway vs. Feely.	4297—Hoff vs. Gramberg.
4145—Same vs. Same.	4299—Duryea vs. Kale.
4115—De Vini vs. Dennis.	4300—Grasenaner vs. Adel.
4186—Bestenbostel vs. Reimers.	1964—Frank vs. Burns.
	4292—Solomon vs. Frank.
4232—Clarkson vs. Schoenis.	4293—Racy vs. Frankenstein.
Cohn vs. Just.	4298—Henry vs. Whyte.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 108⅝	100 Quick. Min. Co. 5½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 107⅞	100 Boston W. Power. 18½
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....109⅝	150 Am. Mer. U. Ex... 46
85,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 109⅝	100 do........... 46½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 110	100 do..........b. c. 46⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 61¼	100 do..........s60
3,000 Va. St. 6s, old.... 66	55 Adams Ex....b. c.
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 60	200 do........... 67¾
15,000 do........s10 60	100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 92⅞
25,000 do........b. c. 60	50000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. Ctfs. 87½
12,000 N. C. 6s, old bs.. 47½	
5,000 do........b. c. 48½	50000 do........b. c. 87½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 91½	100 Erie R. 23½
10,000 do........... 92	100 Erie R. Pf. 48½
1,000 Ala. St. 8s...... 102	900 Reading Pref...b3. 102⅝
3,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 93¾	200 L. S. M. So. R....b c 93⅞
2,000 Ark. 7s, iss. to L. R. & Ft. S. R. Co. 66	200 do........b3 94
	700 do........... 94
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 92½	400 Cleve. & Pitts. R.. 107
5,000 Cen. Pac. Gold Bs 91	100 Chic. & N. W. R.. 79⅝
5,000 Morris & Es. 1st.. 109	400 C. & N. W. Pf.... 90½
2,000 N. J. Cen. N. Bs.. 102	500 do........... 90½
3,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st M. Bs. 88½	300 do........b3 90⅝
	100 Chic. & R. I. R.. 113½
7,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div. 87	400 Mil. & St. Paul R. 60
	100 do........b. c. 60
3,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st.. 83	300 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 80½
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s, bonds.. 97½	100 do........... 80⅝
	13 P., Ft. W. & C. Guar. 94
6,000 N. Mo. 1st Bs... 87½	480 Del., Lack. & W. R. 110½
10 Leather Manu. Bk. 185	100 Chic. & Alton R.. 116½
10 Ocean Bank...... 70	100 do........... 117
5 Cen. Nat. Bank.... 105	100 Ohio & Miss. R... 33
15 do........... 104½	22 Morris & Essex R. 92
5 Ninth Nat. Bank. 108½	100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. 22
20 Del. & Hud. Canal. 121½	100 Han. & St. Jo. R.. 110
200 West. U. Tel. 41½	300 C., C. & I. C. R... b3 19½
500 do........b. c. 41½	300 Tol., W. & W....b. c. 52½
100 Mariposa Pref.... 10⅞	300 do........b30 52½

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.. 113⅞	300 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 92½
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 c. 107⅞	4000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts. 87⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 109⅝	40,000 do....bet. call. 87½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 110	100 Reading........ 101⅞
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3. 109⅝	40 L. S. & M. So.... 94
10,000 do........... 109⅝	700 do....bet. call. 93⅛
10,000 do........b3 109⅝	300 Union Pac. 23⅞
5,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 48½	200 do........b30 23⅞
10,000 Va. 6s, reg., old. 60½	200 Clev. & Pitts...... 107
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July. 73	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3 90
	600 do....bet. call 90
1,500 La. 6s, old...... 71½	100 N. J. Cen. 109½
2,600 C., C. & I. C. 1st 82½	300 Chi. & R. I. 113½
36,000 do........b3 82½	700 Mil. & St. Paul... 60
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 64	100 do........b3 60½
15,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.. 90⅞	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b30 80½
100 Mariposa Mining.. 7	100 Tol., W. & W...... 52⅝
1200 West. U. Tel. b. c. 41½	23 Chi. & Alton...... 117
50 Adams Ex......... 67⅞	20 Morris & Essex.. 92
200 do........... 67¾	300 Col., C. & I. C. 19
50 Am. M. U. Ex..... 46⅝	100 Long Island..b. c. 67½
100 do...bet. call. 46⅞	100 Del., Lack. & W... 110
65 Wells-Fargo Ex... 35	

MONDAY, Nov. 14—A. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of New-York, for the month of September, were not rendered until a few days ago. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the nine months of the Calendar Year 1870, in comparison with the corresponding months of 1869:

The Import entries in September, 1870, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	September, 1870.	September, 1869.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$17,745,075	$17,928,669
Dutiable, bonded	7,748,849	8,840,059
Free Goods	1,409,353	1,200,761
Total September entries	$26,903,268	$26,979,489

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $592,496, against $1,364,904 in the same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from bond is $10,739,135, or $2,983,295 more than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $29,886,563, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $14,182,516, being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed Imports (including free articles) of 47.43 ₱ cent. The amount marketed in September, 1869, was $25,260,573, and the Customs collected $11,975,805.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the nine months of 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1869. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
Total entries	$233,040,747	$235,325,361
Total marketed	$230,889,820*	$217,626,935*
Customs thereon	107,435,681	99,332,222
Average tariff	46½ ₱ ct.	46 ₱ ct.

*Of which Free Goods in 1870, $9,980,838, and Free Goods in 1869, $11,620,231.

In addition to the above the entries of Foreign Specie for the nine months were $8,381,171, against $11,738,578 for the corresponding period in 1869.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the nine months of 1870 and 1869, compare as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1869. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
January	$21,753,280	$21,419,162
February	24,478,504	25,276,258
March	25,413,044	29,254,096
April	28,262,676	23,993,185
May	24,767,815	22,180,181
June	22,096,828	19,892,268
July	23,032,020	21,926,238
August	31,169,092	28,924,964
September	29,886,563	25,260,573
Total nine months	$230,889,820	$217,626,935

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

January	$9,840,703	June	$9,740,550
February	11,750,424	July	10,592,841
March	11,977,323	August	15,978,513
April	12,799,598	September	14,182,516
May	11,473,412		
Total New-York duties collected			$107,435,681
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			2,965,455
Total deposited at New-York			$110,401,136

The Export clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of September were:

	September, 1870.	September, 1869.
Domestic produce	$15,157,390	$16,510,324
Foreign re-exported	935,078	716,640
Gold and silver	4,616,856	1,763,171
Total Sept. clearances	$20,709,324	$18,990,135

The Exports of all descriptions from this port for Nine months of the calendar years 1870 and 1869, respectively, were as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1869. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
Domestic produce	$126,424,006	$134,728,340
Foreign re-exported	8,110,645	5,477,242
Gold and silver	48,927,983	28,717,628
Total nine months	$183,460,634	$168,923,210

The Foreign Trade of this port during the past week was a trifle more active in the line of Imports, the aggregate specie value having been $4,996,600, as against $4,173,103 the preceding week, and $4,152,960 same week in 1869. The increase has been wholly in the Dry-goods entries, which reached $2,132,128, against $1,159,035 week ending Nov. 5. The General Merchandise Imports show a falling off of $239,596, or from $3,014,068, to $2,774,472. The dealings in Foreign Goods have been moderate for the season, and, in the main, at steady values. The Dry-goods interest complained of dullness, but prices of desirable stock have been fairly supported, and holders have manifested no undue urgency to realize. The revenue derived from customs duties on Foreign Imports was $2,308,929, for the week, making a full average on the current account in November. The Export movement in Domestic Produce was on a liberal scale, the aggregate currency value on the last weekly return having been up to $5,181,358, as against $3,856,163 the previous week, and $4,901,510 the corresponding week last year. Cotton, Wheat, Flour, Petroleum, Tobacco, Provisions and Resin were the features of the enlarged shipment. The Cotton movement of the week was extraordinarily heavy in the way of receipts, at the ports, as indicated by the figures given by us on Saturday. As compared with even the previous week's large aggregates, the arrivals show an increase from 108,000 bales to 133,000 bales. The exports were less satisfactory in amount, having been 56,500 bales against the preceding week's total of 73,000 bales. The stocks at the ports are up to 314,500 bales, against 253,000 bales a week ago. The receipts for the season are now 61,750 bales, and the exports 27,500 bales ahead of those of the corresponding period of last season. The visible stock at the interior towns is 52,000 bales. Both the Liverpool and local markets ruled heavy most of the week, but closed somewhat steadier, though without remarkable activity. In the Breadstuffs line, the Flour and Wheat arrivals at this port have been quite free, and prices yielded early in the week, but under an improved demand, largely from export buyers, stiffened up again toward the close; and on Saturday the Produce Exchange dealings showed a buoyant market nearly all through the list, with liberal engagements of Wheat reported for Liverpool, chiefly by steam, the ocean freight interest benefiting by the renewed activity. Provisions were quoted stronger in the instances of Pork and Lard, on lighter offerings for prompt delivery, but were not in very pressing demand. Tobacco and Wool have been slow of sale, and the former closed weak, under reports of a considerable trade in other domestic markets, at very low figures. Petroleum was in quite moderate request, leaving off barely steady, on the local operations. Naval Stores wound up firmly on reduced offerings, and Hides were scarce and dearer. Domestic Cottons have been weak and irregular in price on moderate sales.

In Money the movement was easy and uniform throughout, and with a very steady working of the domestic exchanges, the City Banks were enabled to add $1,851,221 to their deposit line, and $2,224,843 to their specie hoard, while losing only $167,239 of their legal tender reserve. The Banks enlarged their Loan and Discount averages $2,882,460. The circulation was varied little in volume. The Treasury Office reports its cash, (coin and currency,) balances up to $68,709,752 against $68,307,137 the preceding Saturday. The receipts from Customs, for the week, were $2,308,929; the coin interest disbursements, $3,141,790, and the specie exports only $410,185. Government marketed a million of Gold on Wednesday, eliciting bids to the amount of $6,244,000. The Treasury Department reports its coin reserve at the close of the week at $97,500,000, including $15,000,000 on deposit on private account, and represented by outstanding coin certificates. On the 1st inst., the aggregate of the Coin balance was $108,131,073. The currency balance is now $24,000,000, against $26,815,384 on Nov. 1. The Gold speculation exhibited more activity, and the price has advanced 1⅜ ₱ cent., or from 110½ at the opening to 111⅞ on Saturday. The dealings on Friday were the heaviest of any single day of the week, stimulated by various sensational reports from Europe. Local manipulations of the supply of Gold for prompt delivery were also credited with considerable influence in reviving the buoyancy of the premium. The Foreign Exchanges were quoted strong for the steamer days, with a very moderate offering of prime sterling bills, and an unusual scarcity of the better class of produce drafts. The demand, however, was neither active nor general. In the Public Funds, the transactions were light; and values displayed less firmness. The lower London figures toward the close had the effect of depressing the 1862 Bonds, which were the weakest of all the coin-bearing issues. On Thursday, Government bought a million of Five-twenties, out of an aggregate offering of $3,432,200. The Railway and Miscellaneous share movement was decidedly buoyant, on a fairly active business, up to Thursday. The later dealings have been on a reduced scale, and prices have been depressed a little, under the realizing process. The Railway Mortgages were in more than the usual demand, for investment purposes, and were quite firm on the general list. Central Pacific Sixes met a free sale and closed strong, the latest quotation, on actual trades, having been 91, with a very limited offering of the bonds reported. Union Pacific Sixes were steady at 82½@82⅞. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company has restored its First Mortgage 6 ₱ cent. Gold Loan to the market; and Messrs. FISK & HATCH, its financial agents, now offer a further installment of the Bonds at the original price of 90 ₱ cent. and accrued interest. The State Bond list attracted unusual attention, and heavy operations were reported in the South Carolina new Sixes, especially the January and July issues, at a material rise in values.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 12, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, and Currency balances in the we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,882,460
Increase in Specie	2,224,843
Decrease in Legal-Tenders	167,232
Increase in Deposits	1,851,221
Increase in Circulation	5,087

	Nov. 13, '69.	Nov. 12, '70.	Nov. 5, '70.
National Capital	$73,635,000	$73,435,000	$73,435,000
Local Capital	12,069,898	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,104,898	$86,564,800	$86,564,800
Loans	251,180,557	266,176,366	263,293,906
Gold and Gold Notes	26,755,693	17,124,489	14,899,646
Other Legal Tenders	51,095,861	53,832,019	53,999,251
Deposits	183,754,306	166,620,937	194,769,716
Circulation	34,212,867	32,379,568	32,374,511
In Sub-Treasury	87,374,787	68,709,752	68,397,197

The Bank Statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Nov. 5, '70.	Nov. 12, '70.	Nov. 13, '69.
On deposit	$194,769,716	$196,620,937	$183,754,306
Circulation	32,374,511	32,379,568	34,212,867
Total	$227,144,227	$229,000,505	$217,967,173
25 ₱ cent. would be	56,786,057	57,250,126	54,491,793
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks	68,898,897	70,956,[illegible]	77,851,354
Excess	$12,112,840	$13,706,382	$23,359,561
Rate for money	5 ₱ cent.	5 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,996,600, against the total entries of $4,152,960 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,181,358, against $4,901,510 same week last year. The export of Specie, $410,135, against $123,221 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,308,929. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 34,219 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	September	$26,902,268
February	23,831,656	Oct. 1	7,058,078
March	27,253,934	Oct. 8	5,852,635
April	28,567,274	Oct. 15	5,018,214
May	24,316,808	Oct. 22	6,310,229
June	24,226,944	Oct. 29	5,272,080
July	24,610,215	Nov. 5	4,172,103
August	29,829,299	Nov. 12	[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1			$272,631,686
Against same date, 1869			266,409,749
Increase since Jan. 1			$6,221,937

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,893,160	September	$16,092,463
February	11,940,146	Oct. 5	3,257,780
March	15,943,095	Oct. 12	4,574,389
April	14,697,825	Oct. 19	3,196,133
May	15,116,599	Oct. 26	4,337,058
June	17,700,983	Nov. 2	3,856,163
July	16,717,873	Nov. 9	5,181,358
August	13,892,530		
Total since Jan. 1			$158,935,532
Against same date, 1869			167,682,549
Decrease since Jan. 1			$8,747,017
Gold, Nov. 12, 1870			111⅞ ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 13, 1869			126¾ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	September	$4,616,850
February	2,194,256	Oct. 1	465,258
March	1,521,001	Oct. 8	802,174
April	1,608,616	Oct. 15	654,323
May	4,435,373	Oct. 22	556,181
June	4,254,362	Oct. 29	303,562
July	16,922,451	Nov. 5	3,156,924
August	10,087,040	Nov. 12	410,135
Total			$55,276,538
Against same date, 1869			30,069,340
Increase since Jan. 1			$25,207,198

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,593,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,153,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,084,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,683
Nov. 5	2,195,238	Nov. 5	6,566,076
Nov. 12	2,308,929	Nov. 12	3,141,790
Total, 1870	$125,629,705	Total, 1870	$78,569,047
Total, 1869	117,788,423	Total, 1869	82,431,495

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 12, '69.
American Gold	110½@110⅜@110⅞@111⅛@110⅞@111⅞	126¾
Old U. S. [illegible], 1862	108⅜@108⅝@108⅛	115⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅞@109⅛@109⅝	115½
U. S. 5 ₱ cents 10-40s	106⅛@106¾@106⅛@106¾	107⅜
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	92½@93⅛@92⅛@92⅛	....
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	87⅛@87⅛@88⅛@87⅞	....
Rock Island	112⅝@113⅛@112⅝@113⅛@113⅛	103⅛
Lake Shore	[illegible]@93⅛@94⅛@94⅛@94⅛@93⅛	88⅛
North-western	80⅛@80@81⅛@79⅛	69⅝
Reading	101⅛@101⅛@102⅛@101⅛	96⅞
North-western Preferred	89⅛@89⅛@90⅛@90	85⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛@32⅛@32⅛	26
Pacific Mail	41⅛@41⅛@42⅛@42⅛	55⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛@81⅛@80⅛@80⅛	82
St. Paul Common	61⅛@61⅛@62@60⅛	68
New Tennessee	60⅛@60⅛@60	52⅛
Toledo & Wabash	53⅛@53⅛@52⅛@52⅛	59⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	91@90⅞@91	92⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	82⅛@82⅛@82⅛	83⅛
Western Union Tel.	41⅛@41⅛@41@41⅛@41@41⅛	34⅛

The Money market closed with remarkable ease at 4@6 ₱ cent. on call, and 7@8½ ₱ cent. per annum, as the governing rates, in the discount line. The offerings were in excess of the needs of the leading borrowers. The City Banks made another favorable exhibit on Saturday, the deposit line showing an increase of $1,851,221, and the specie average of $2,224,843. A loss of only $167,239 of legal-tender notes was reported on the week's business. An addition of $2,882,460 was made to the loan and discount averages, and a small amount to the item of circulation. The Government office disbursed on Saturday $1,157,642 in currency, and closed with a currency balance of $8,260,135, against $7,925,265 the previous Saturday.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

Gold receipts	$510,462 35
Gold payments	1,069,590 92
Gold balance	60,449,617 06
Currency receipts	417,941 05
Currency payments	1,157,642 40
Currency balance	8,260,134 61
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	366,000 00
Customs	305,000 00

The Gold speculation was less confident, and though the dealings were quite extensive for Saturday, the price exhibited renewed weakness, having receded from 111⅞ at about noon to 111 near the close of regular business hours. The war reports and rumors were of a less exciting tenor, and gave less aid to the movement. The final quotation was 111⅞. There was a decided relaxation in the Gold Loan market, with a freer offering for prompt delivery; and rates ranged from flat to 2 ₱ cent. per annum for the use of coin, and 2 ₱ cent. per annum for carrying. The Specie export for the day was $202,304, and for the week, only $410,135. The Customs revenue on Saturday was $304,822, and the whole week, $2,308,929. The Treasury Office paid out Coin Interest, on Saturday, to the amount of $670,715, making a total of $3,141,790 for the week. The aggregate of the disbursements of November Coin Interest through the Office, up to Saturday morning, was $10,885,463, to which the sum of $420,000 was added by payments on the same account that day. Of this grand total the disbursements on registered claims were about $4,300,000, and the remainder on coupons. The Office closed the week with a coin reserve of $60,449,617, against $60,471,872 the previous Saturday. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were up to $96,108,000, reflecting the activity at the Gold Board on Friday. The business in Foreign Exchange was light, but rates were quoted about steady on the basis of 109⅛@109¼ for prime sixty-day sterling drafts. The export movement in Wheat at the Produce Exchange was quite brisk, and prices of the favorite grades of new crop Spring closed stronger. The Cotton dealings were less extensive, but values were maintained on prompt deliveries, and were a shade firmer on contracts for the future. The week's gross receipts of Cotton at this port were 34,893 bales. The ocean freight market was firmer and more active. The following are the details of the week's specie exports:

Steam-ship Scotia, Liverpool—Silver bars	$78,690 00
Schooner Vincent J. Wallace, Jacmel—American silver	2,000 00
Steam-ship Allemannia, Hamburg—Spanish gold	10,000 00
Steam-ship Batavia, Liverpool—Silver bars	96,438 00
Bark Marie, Point-a-Petre—French gold	10,702 80
Schooner Impulse, Maracaibo—American gold	10,000 00
Steam-ship City of Paris, Liverpool—American gold	27,250 00
Silver bars	145,054 00
Gold bars	30,000 00
Grand total	$410,134 80

In the Public Funds there was generally more steadiness apparent with a somewhat better inquiry noted. The exception of weakness was in the instance of the 1862 Five-twenties, which were offered more freely and quoted down to 108⅜, under the lower London figures. The market closed about steady on all issues. The Railway speculation closed comparatively tame, the dealings showing but little spirit. Values fluctuated slightly during the day, and wound up barely steady on the general list.

The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 12.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅝	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold Coin	111⅞	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅝	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87½	87⅞
Reading Railroad	102	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113¼	113¼
North-west Common	80	79⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90
Pacific Mail Company	42	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅝	80⅝
St. Paul Common	60⅝	60⅛
Lake Shore	93⅞	93⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞	32⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52⅞	52⅛
Western Telegraph	41⅝	41⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	113⅞	5-20 reg., '67	109⅛
5-20 reg., '62	107	5-20 coup., '67	109⅝
5-20 coup., '62	108	5-20 reg., '68	109⅞
5-20 coup., '64	107⅝	5-20 coup., '68	110
5-20 reg., '65	107⅛	10-40 reg.	103⅞
5-20 coup., '65	107⅞	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	109⅛	6s currency	111⅛

The aggregate of the 1871 bonds, thus far offered for redemption, is $2,545,000. Only $2,000 were presented and paid this week.

A lighter movement was reported in State Bonds; and values were generally weaker. South Carolina new Sixes, January and July issue, sold at 73; North Carolina old Sixes, at 47¾@48½; Tennessee new Sixes, at 60; do. old, 61¼; Virginia old Sixes, at 66; do., registered, at 50¼; Alabama 8s, at 102; Louisiana old Sixes, at 71¾, and Missouri Sixes, at 91⅞@92. The bids at the Board were as follows:

Tenn. 6s, old	61	Ala. 8s	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	60	Ark. 6s, Funded	63
Va. 6s, old	65¾	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is.	65
Va. 6s, new bonds	64	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1881	103
Va. 6s, registered, old.	50	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1886	103
Ga. 6s	79	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	91	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1877	100
N. C. 6s, old	47¾	Ill. 6s, coupon, 1879	100
N. C. Funding act, '66	39	Ill. 6s, War loan	100
N. C. Funding act, '68	26¾	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1873	100
N. C. 6s, new bonds	26¾	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1878	100
N. C. 6s, special tax	20	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1883	100
S. C. 6s	87	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., 1878	100
S. C. 6s, new bonds	72¾	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	106½
S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	71	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Loan	106½
Mo. 6s	91¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872	104
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	104
La. 6s	71¾	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874	106
La. 6s, Levee bonds	72	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875	106
La. 8s, Levee bonds	89	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877	106
Cal. 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878	106
Conn. 6s	101½	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874	100
R. I. 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1875	100

The dealings in the Railway Mortgages were moderate in amount, and prices were firm throughout. Central Pacific Sixes were offered less freely, and ruled strong at 90⅞@91, with a fair investment inquiry noted at these figures. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Firsts sold at 82@82½, and Seconds at 64. Union Pacific Sixes were quoted at 82½@82¾. The bids at the Board were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90⅞	Tol. & Wab. eq. bds.	76¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	G. West. 1st, '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	87	G. West. 1st, '88	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾	G. West. 2d, '93	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, c., '76	100¾	Ill. & S. Iowa, 1st	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Erie 1st ex.	96	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	93¾	Morris & Ex. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	85	Morris & Ex. 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	80½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	80½	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. J. Cen. new bds.	102½
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	101½	Pitts., F. W. & C., 1st	104
Harlem 1st	99	Pitts., F. W. & C., 2d	98
Har., Con. M. & S. F.	90¾	Pitts., F. W. & C., 3d	91½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	92½	Clev. & Pitts., 2d	98½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	92½	Clev. & Pitts., 3d	95
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts., 4th	78½
Chi., B. & Q., 8 ₱ c., 1st	111½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c., 2d	95	Chi. & Alt. inc.	91
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Cen. Pac. bds.	90⅞	Ohio & Miss. con.	87¾
Union Pac. 1st bds.	82½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	85
U. Pac. L. Grants, 7s.	72¾	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	88½
U. Pac. inc. 10s	72¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	107½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	92
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st	87
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	81	M. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85½
Chi. & N. W., S. F.	97	Mil. & St. P. 2d	90
Chi. & N. W., int. bds.	91	Jol. & Chi. 1st	91
Chi. & N. W., ex. bds.	91	Jol. & Chi. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94	Col., C. & I. 1st	82
Con. 7 ₱ ct. conv.	87¾	Col., C. & I. 2d	63
Lack. & West. bds.	100	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	80
Del., L. & W. 1st	99	Tol., P. & W. 2d	67
Del., L. & W. 2d	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97½
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	92	Bos., H. & E. guar.	26
Tol. & Wab. 2d	83½	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	85

City Bank Stocks were in limited demand. Central National sold at 104¼@105, Ninth at 108¾, Ocean at 70. Express stocks were more active. American led off, and sold up to 46¾. Adams brought 67¾@67⅞, Wells-Fargo 35. The bids at the Board for City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares were as follows:

New-York	139	St. Nicholas	111½
Manhattan	150	Importers' & Traders'	156
Merchants'	116	Park	167
Mechanics'	135	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Union	136	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
America	145	Central National	104½
City	210	Fourth National	107½
Phenix	105	Ninth National	108½
Tradesmen's	150	Tenth National	127
National	115	Gold Exchange	60
Merchants' Exchange	102	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Leather Manufact'rs'	165	Del. & Hud. Canal	121
State of New-York	105	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Commerce	122½	Maryland Coal Co.	20
Broadway	300	Spring Mountain Coal	35
Ocean	70	Canton Co., Balt.	60
Mercantile	124	West. Union Tel.	41⅝
American Exchange	111½	Quicksilver Mining	5
Chatham	167	Quicksilver Pref.	8
Bank of N. America	105	Mariposa Mining	7
Hanover	100	Mariposa Pref.	10⅝
Irving	118	Mar. Trustee Certs.	30
Peoples'	142½	Boston Water Power	18½
Grocers'	115	Adams Express	67⅝
East River	111	Wells-Far. Scrip	
Market	125	American Express	46¼
Nassau	106	United States Ex.	53¾
Corn Exchange	127	Pacific Mail	42⅛
Continental	94		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	45	Hides, No.	2,459
Broom-corn, bales	2,692	Leather, sides	6,617
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Spirits Turp., bbls	241
Cotton, bales	3,692	Resin, bbls	1,845
Copper, bbls	14	Pork, bbls	67
Dried Fruits, pkgs	33	Cut-meats, pkgs	178
Eggs, bbls	1,251	Lard, pkgs	125
Flour, bbls	26,152	Beef, pkgs	881
Meal, bbls	114	Cheese, pkgs	4,916
Meal, bags	750	Butter, pkgs	3,663
Wheat, bushels	204,061	Tobacco, pkgs	12
Corn, bushels	21,450	Tobacco, hhds	32
Oats, bushels	54,147	Rice, pkgs	115
Malt, bushels	600	Sumac	128
Seed, bushels	224	Starch, pkgs	2,885
Barley, bushels	84,887	Whisky, bbls	277
Beans, bushels	450	Wool, bales	1,040
B. W. Flour, bags	400	Tea, half-chests	106
Hops, bales	923		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Nagpore*, for Liverpool—4,681 boxes Cheese, 158 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 3 hhds. Tobacco, 805 bales Cotton, 27,771 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Neptune*, for Liverpool—100 hhds. Tallow, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 37,762 bushels Wheat, 9 Glass Cases, 592 bags Oil-cake, 1,322 bales Cotton, 68 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig *Brisk*, for Liverpool—312 hhds. Molasses, 40 tcs. Molasses.

By the ship *Pride of the Ocean*, for London—211,720 lbs. Oil-cake, 25,375 bushels Wheat, 3,561 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Resin, 83 hhds. Tobacco, 16 kegs Guano, 380 Oars.

By the ship *Confidence*, for London—4,935 bbls. Flour, 16,395 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Daisy Boynton*, for Galway—22,317 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Jehu*, for Gibraltar—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 2 bbls. Flour, 204 cases Tobacco, 125 hhds. Tobacco, 45,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—388 hhds. Tobacco, 88 bales Tobacco, 200 bags Pepper, 1,180 bbls. Resin, 4 bbls. Apples, 1 bbl. Flour, 2 kegs Potash Salt, 2 cases Seeds.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and steady at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls continue very quiet at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 415 bbls.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet, but quoted steady; 701 bags Rio, by the *Selma*, were sold on private terms. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¼c.@18c.; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Ceara, [illegible]; San Domingo, in bond, 8¼c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has shown less animation. The inquiry for early delivery has been moderate at about steady rates. Sales, 2,581 bales, (of which 516 bales were to arrive,) including 1,270 bales to shippers, 816 bales to spinners, 251 bales to speculators and 244 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the demand has been on a restricted scale, owing partly to the advanced prices claimed. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,800 bales, basis Low Middling, including last evening, for November, 200 bales at 15¾c.; December, 100 bales at 15 9-16c., 300 bales at 15⅝c.; January, 500 bales at 15¾c.; 300 bales at 15 13-16c., 100 bales at 15⅞c.; February, 400 bales at 15¾c., 100 bales at 15⅞c.; 100 bales, free on board, at Charleston, basis New-York Low Middling, at 14¾c. And today, for November, 100 bales at 15 11-16c., 100 bales at 15¾c., 300 bales at 15⅞c.; December, 100 bales at 15 7-16c., 100 bales at 15½c., 300 bales at 15 9-16c., 200 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 11-16c., 800 bales at 15¾c., 100 bales at 15 13-16c.; January, 200 bales at 15¾c., 100 bales at 16c.; February, 100 bales at 16c., March, 100 bales at 16c.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	13	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
Good Middling	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛	17⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	34,893
Receipts last week	29,258
Receipts the preceding week	23,311
Receipts since Sept. 1	225,171
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	2,027
Exports since Sept. 1	109,974
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	43,500

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	42,075	91,560	18,008	180
Mobile	13,401	41,586	410	....
Galveston	6,366	14,223	2,077	....
Florida	193	....	....	....
Savannah	32,330	76,986	15,998	....
Charleston	15,350	29,700	2,510	....
New-York	13,567	42,786	15,516	1,434
Boston, Phila. & Balt.	7,921	17,580	....	400
Total this week	131,203	314,401	54,519	2,014
Previously reported	543,344	....	209,279	19,846
Total since Sept. 1, '70	674,547	314,401	263,798	21,860
Same time last year	612,800	236,405	172,373	85,836

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	438,000	434,800	405,460
Afloat from India	130,000	95,000	135,000
Afloat from America	132,000	76,000	55,000
Stock in London	42,610	81,250	127,290
Afloat for London	34,000	113,000	107,000
Stock in Havre	92,710	70,300	58,194
Afloat for Havre	7,251	30,164	26,790
Stock in Bremen	9,549	3,926	10,935
Afloat for Bremen	1,400	....	....
Stock in United States ports	314,401	236,405	191,111
Stock in the interior towns	52,070	55,623	40,377
Total	1,254,991	1,196,458	1,155,157
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	....	58,533	....
Excess compared with 1868	....	....	99,834
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	120,000	70,000	130,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9⅛@9¼d.	11 11-16d.	11⅛d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	16⅝c.	25⅜c.	24⅞c.
Price of gold	111⅞	126⅜	134¼

Stock in the Interior Towns, Nov. 11.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	8,656	9,734
Columbus, Ga.	5,500	6,433
Macon, Ga.	8,402	12,309
Selma, Ala.	6,039	4,273
Montgomery, Ala.	6,696	11,010
Memphis, Tenn.	15,031	10,959
Nashville, Tenn.	1,746	905
Grand total	52,070	55,623

Bombay Shipments—By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co.

	1870 Great Britain.	1870 Continent.	1869 Great Britain.	1869 Continent.
Exports, Oct. 29 to Nov. 4, inclusive	4,000	....	1,514	349
Previously reported	809,000	151,000	921,907	173,912
Total	813,000	151,000	923,421	174,261
Deficit to Great Britain				110,421
Deficit to Continent				23,261

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.	1870-71. Rec'ts.	1870-71. Ex'ts.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,782	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,044
Sept. 25	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,086	16,846	61,555	34,916	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	59,320	25,506	78,084	29,464
Oct. 23	57,608	14,597	77,883	35,953	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,989	107,929	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	131,203	56,533

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fair inquiry noted for shipping grades of extra State and Western Flour at a shade better prices. The medium and high grades have been quite moderately sought after, and have been unsettled in prices, with an increasing stock available. There has not been much call for Sour or No. 2 Flour, but values have been quoted steady. A light jobbing trade has been reported in superfine brands within our previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,300 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 75@$5 15; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 50@$5 75, mainly at $5 65@$5 75; very good to choice do., $5 75@$6 20; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 35@$5 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 70, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 25@ 4 85
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 15
Extra State	5 50@ 6 20
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 20@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 35@ 5 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 70@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in better request at about former figures; sales reported since our last of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 15 for poor to good ordinary; $6 15@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4@$4 45 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 285 bbls. Corn-meal continues in request at $3 65@$4 60 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 40 for Jersey; $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in demand, ranging from $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$4 85@$6 15
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 15@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 45
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 60@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheons	22 00@22 25

GRAIN—The Wheat market, though opening firmly at about the final quotations of yesterday, gave little promise of activity, and up to near the close of 'Change the movement was very slow, with some hesitancy in the bidding, particularly on the part of shippers. Toward the close, however, the demand became quite brisk, mainly for export, though partly for milling, and to a limited extent on speculative account, and very liberal purchases were made, chiefly of new Spring, which had the effect of strengthening prices a little, the market winding up firmly and buoyantly. The bulk of the business was in new crop Spring at from $1 30@$1 32, chiefly at $1 31, for No. 2, and No. 1; $1 29@$1 30¼, mostly at $1 30, for No. 2, and $1 22@$1 25 for No. 3, ₱ bushel. Old crop No. 2 Spring has been quiet, and quoted at from $1 14@$1 19, as the extremes, ₱ bushel. Old No. 3 Spring has been in some request at $1 05@$1 08, mainly at $1 06, ₱ bushel. There has been a fair inquiry for Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat at from $1 30@$1 42½, as extremes, the latter rate for car-lots of very handsome Michigan—most of the dealings having been in prime to choice Amber at $1 37@$1 38, afloat, ₱ bushel. White Western Wheat has been quiet at former figures. There has been some call for Canada Wheat, in bond, and considerable sales have been made of Amber and White on the basis of $1 38, as an average. White Genesee Wheat has been in rather more demand, and not offered freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 236,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 65, chiefly at $1 40@$1 50; Red and Western last at $1 30@$1 42½, chiefly Amber at $1 37@$1 38; No. 1 Spring at $1 30@$1 32; No. 2 do., $1 29@$1 30¼; new No. 3 at $1 22@$1 25; old No. 2 do. at $1 14@$1 19; old No. 3 at $1 05@$1 08; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 30@$1 38; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 40; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 70; Amber and White Canada, in bond, at $1 38 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more urgent demand, mostly for trade purposes, and, with light offerings, prices have been quoted decidedly stronger, closing quite firmly. The business has been mainly in old mixed Western, afloat, at from 88c.@90c.; and in new do. at 84c.@87½c., ₱ bushel. There has been some inquiry for prime lots of White, partly for export, at very full rates. Yellow has been also in moderate request at buoyant figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 87c.@90c. for ordinary to prime old mixed Western, in store and afloat; 84c.@87½c. for new mixed Western; 82c.@95c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and State; 83c.@95c. for White do., and 80c.@88c. for Unsound and Damp, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in rather better request, within a range of from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime old and new Western, and $1 15@$1 20 for State, ₱ bushel. Sales, 8,450 bushels. Barley has been in more demand, but quoted irregular, with sales reported of 41,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10@$1 12; Canada East at $1@$1 05; Western, 98c.@$1 05, and State at 90c.@98c., ₱ bushel. Barley-malt continues quiet and heavy, including Canada at $1 15@$1 25 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in brisk demand, partly on speculative account, at firmer prices, closing buoyantly. The inquiry has been mainly for new Mixed Western, afloat, on the basis of 60c. per bushel. White Western have been selling moderately at from 60c.@62½c., from track and afloat. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 118,000 bushels at 55c.@62½c., as the extremes for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Ohio, chiefly at 60c. for Mixed Western, and 60c.@62½c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last, have been 1,500 bbls. Flour, and 65,533 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 8,496 bbls. Flour, and 41,770 bushels Wheat for London; 22,317 bushels Wheat for Galway. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M., Nov. 11, 1870:

Wheat—D. H. Winans, Buffalo; Chick & Henley, Buffalo; Carrie F. Cole, Buffalo; T. Parker, Buffalo; J. C. King, Buffalo; Kalamazoo, Buffalo; Cora Bell, Buffalo; Frank & Chet, Buffalo; Island Home, Buffalo; Mary, Buffalo; Old Oswego, Oswego; J. W. Van Alstine, Oswego.

Lumber—J. H. Davis, Buffalo; Queen, Buffalo; E. C. Stark, Buffalo; J. E. Hammill, Oswego; Callao, Oswego; W. A. Failing, Oswego; Mack Johnson, Oswego; Sabbath K. No. 1, Oswego; W. H. Herrick, Jr., Fulton; Myrtle Sarah, Booneville.

Corn—Major Goodsell, Buffalo; L. J. Peck, Buffalo; Orvin Collins, Buffalo; George W. Warner, Buffalo; Ed. Parker, Buffalo; Ivanhoe, Oswego.

Apples—Contest, Oswego; Fred. R. Morse, Palmyra; Wm. Keep, Palmyra; Samuel Wardwel Cashier, Palmyra; G. W. Ingalls, Palmyra; Taylor & Crate, Palmyra; Andy Johnson, Medina; Mose, Brockport; Columbia, Brockport; Ray Island, Montezuma; John Mills, Rochester; Ida Ellen, Rochester; Walrusha, Rochester; Consolidated, Rochester; A. F. Babcock, Rochester.

Barley—Schuyler, Oswego; W. H. Weaver, Oswego; E. T. Price, Oswego; Constitution, Oswego; R. C. Dorn, Buffalo.

Oats—Wm. Taggert, Buffalo; M. Harmon, Buffalo.

Mixed—N. M. Carter, Rome.

Coal—William, Watkins; Grey Eagle, Watkins.

Salt—Lillian, Syracuse.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at $1 12½@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 80c.@$1 25 as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been dull, since our last, at unaltered figures. At Boston 400 bales Jute Butts have been sold at 3½c., now quoted at 4c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 31,263 Hides and 212 bales do.; sales 58,480 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & CO., 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 23¾@27 lbs., 26c., gold, selected; 800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 24@25 lbs., on private terms; 350 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12lbs., 28c.; 7,100 Dry Entre Rios, to arrive, 22@24 lbs., 25¼c.; 17,900 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21@23 lbs., 25c@25½c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Montevideo, Kips, to arrive, 10 lbs., on private terms; 4,100 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 3,800 Dry Minas, 16 lbs.; 600 Dry Red River, 19 lbs.; 110 Dry Laguayra, 20 lbs.; 109 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs.; 250 Dry Rio Hache, 17 lbs.; 150 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 6,100 Dry Corpus Christi, 19½ lbs., 24c., currency, selected; 880 Dry Texas, 22 lbs.; 210 Dry and Salted Maranham, 28 lbs.; 1,750 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, via Europe, 43 lbs.; 2,880 Wet Salted Texas, 40@60 lbs., on private terms; 1,900 City Slaughter, 68 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 36,000 Hides and 352 bales. (same time last year, 108,050 Hides and 850 bales,) as follows: 9,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 11,000 Dry Zanzibar, 1,500 Dry Central American, 500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 700 Dry and Salted West India, 4,500 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 6,600 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 2,000 Wet-salted Texas, 165 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 111 bales Penang Buffalo, 76 bales Manila.

HOPS—Continue in fair supply and very moderate demand at from 10c.@19c for New Crop, 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 3c.@7c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 923 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been inactive and less buoyant in price. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak, Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak, Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak, Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern, Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Trade has been dull, and prices have been irregular. We quote nominally as follows: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 33c.@62c.; New Crop Cuba at 22c.@42c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c., ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	22c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@24c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	28c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	33c.@62c.
English Islands	—@—	33c.@60c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@90c.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for Resin has been light; prices have not varied much; Strained has been quoted at $1 97½ bid, and $2 asked, ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been unchanged; Spirits Turpentine has been in rather better request, and quoted a shade stronger in price; sales, 330 bbls. merchantable, to arrive and here, at 46c.@46½c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 46c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $1 [illegible] $6 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 15@$2 85. Pitch, $2 35 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in some demand at 12c., and small lots have been obtained at this rate; but holders have been generally asking 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ gallon. NEYHARDT'S Tank Oil has been quoted at 13c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 300 bbls. Crude in shipping order has been slow of sale here at 16c.@16½c., but rather more sought after at Philadelphia at 15¾c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 7,300 bbls. At the Creek, business has been very quiet, with quotations nominally steady, at $2 95@$3 on the Upper, and $3 07½@$3 12½ on the Lower Roads, early deliveries. Refined Oil has been inactive in the local market on the basis of 23c. for Standard White, for prompt delivery. At Philadelphia there has been more activity noted, chiefly in November deliveries, for export, at a shade better prices. Sales have been reported of 13,500 bbls. Standard White, November deliveries, at 26⅛c.@23c.; and 1,500 bbls. high test do., prompt delivery, at 23¼c. per gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 2,090 bbls. The export clearances have been confined to 1,000 cases for Gibraltar. And from Philadelphia 139,352 gallons for Antwerp. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in slack demand, within a range of 27¼c.@28c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues in light demand at 9c.@9½c. in shipping order, and 15c.@15½c. in cases, and 4¼c.@4½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The main business in Pork has been transacted in job lots, chiefly of Mess, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 520 bbls. at $24 50@$24 75 for old Western Mess, in job lots; $24 50@$25 for new Mess; $25 for City Mess; $20 50@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $19 for Rumps, and $28 for Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the market has been depressed and unsettled. Dressed Hogs continue in good demand at full rates. We quote the range at from 9⅛c.@10¼c. as the extremes. Cut-meats continue quiet at declining prices; sales have been reported of only small lots at 17¼c.@19¼c. for Pickled Hams, and 9¼c.@10c. for do. Shoulders, ₱ lb. City-cured Bacon has been in very moderate request at 13¾c.@14c. for Long Clear, ₱ lb.; sales, 90 boxes. Lard has been quiet at former rates; offerings light. Sales have been reported since our last of 240 tcs. and bbls. at 13⅛c.@15¼c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15c.@15¼c. for fair to very choice old Western Steam; 14⅛c.@14¾c. for new Steam, and 14c.@14¼c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery there has been a light trade reported at less buoyant prices: sales, 250 tcs. prime Steam for February delivery, seller's option, at 13¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at previous figures; sales have been reported of 130 bbls., in lots; $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been salable and firm at $26@$28 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 180 tcs. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $30@$31, in job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 145 bbls. Butter has been in quite moderate request at drooping rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 3,663 pkgs. Cheese continues in request at former rates. We quote at from 5c.@15½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 4,916 boxes.

SKINS—Have been quiet, but firm.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in reduced stock and quoted steadier at $2 09@$2 12½, gold, ₱ bushel, with a moderate inquiry noted; sales, 3,500 bags by the *Asia* and *Sikh*, on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand and steady; sales, 978 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 9¾c.@10¼c., ₱ lb. The stock this morning was 40,253 hhds., 91,724 boxes, and 413,825 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9⅝c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in demand at steady rates, ranging from 11⅛c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in fair request at previous prices. Sales since our last 85,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@9c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 8⅞c.@8¾c. for prime; small lots of Stearine at 13c.@16½c.; and Grease at 8c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Whisky has been quoted rather firmer, but has been without notable activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., in lots, at 87c.@87½c., chiefly 87c., for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 277 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been decidedly more active, and rates have shown more firmness, as a rule. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,650 bales Cotton, chiefly by steam, at ¼d.@9-16d. ₱ lb.; 112,500 bushels Wheat at 9½d. by steam, and 8d.@8¼d., closing at 8¼d., by sail, ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 150 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₱ tierce. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3d. ₱ bbl.; for Glasgow, 3,000 bushels Corn, by sail, on private terms; for Bristol, a British bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 1½d. or if to Liverpool at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; for ports in the United Kingdom, a British bark, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, another with 5,000 bbls. do., and a British brig with 1,500 bbls. do., all from Philadelphia, on private terms; for a Continental port, a British bark, with 6,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; from Pensacola, a bark and two brigs, with Lumber, for New-York, at $10@$10 50.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE ROAD TO RUIN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon and Miss E. Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Parsini, and M. Gausins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE RAPPAREE. Leading characters by Messrs. Frank Mayo, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
CHARLOTTE CORDAY. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. C. Wheatleigh.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
BILLIARDS and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading character by Mr. M. L. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.
18th-st., near 5th-av.
LECTURE BY REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D. Subject: "Woman in Europe."

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LE DAME BLANCHE, (German opera.)

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The statement is repeated from Tours that there was fighting all day on Thursday near Coulmiers, near Orleans, in which the French were successful, occupying Chevilly, north of Orleans, and taking 600 prisoners and two guns. Gen. PALADINES reports his captures in the last operations about Orleans at 25,000, and that the French now hold the intrenched camp of the Prussians at Artenay, about ten miles north of Orleans on the Paris Railroad. A Versailles dispatch says that Gen. VON DER TANN, on the 9th, repulsed all the assaults of the French, with great loss to the assailants, after which the Germans retired. On the 10th, a portion of the Bavarian ammunition train lost its way and fell into the hands of the French. No movements were reported on Saturday. Tours advices of the 12th also say nothing further from the Army of the Loire had been made known. The German retreat is admitted to have been orderly, but the German losses since the 7th are set down at 10,000 men. Gen. WERDER is believed to be moving from the east to join VON DER TANN. The French will endeavor to obstruct the roads by destroying bridges on his line of march. King WILLIAM telegraphed to the Queen on Friday the fact of the recapture of Orleans, and explained that Gen. VON DER TANN was obliged to retire before a superior force whom he fought as he retreated to Toury. He had, however, been promptly reinforced from Chartres and other directions. A detachment of prisoners passed through Tours on Saturday, and so excited the people that a riot was with difficulty prevented. As it was, many of the prisoners were assaulted. They were bound for the south of France.

BISMARCK gives his version of the late negotiations for an armistice in a circular to the representatives of North Germany in foreign States. He asserts that King WILLIAM was most eager for peace, and that hopes that propositions which could be accepted might be made were excited by the appointment of M. THIERS to the mission. BISMARCK proposed a truce for four weeks, in order that the elections might be held, the position of the respective armies meanwhile to be fixed. But THIERS declared that the revictualing of Paris was an indispensable condition, and this would not be granted, as it would, in effect, be giving up the advantages gained in two months' prosecution of the war. Subsequently an offer for a short truce was made, but not accepted. BISMARCK infers from this that the present French Government is afraid to insult the people, and only made advances looking to peace to satisfy and quiet the neutral Powers. A dispatch from Tours says the Government there does not regard the ruptures in the negotiations as final.

A Washington dispatch says that Russia has informed the Austrian Government officially that the treaty of 1856, so far as it relates to the Black Sea, will no longer be observed. This is assumed to have a bearing on Austrian mediation between Prussia and France, and Russia is said to have watched Austrian military preparations since the breaking out of the war, and to have increased her army in a double ratio to that of Austria. A London dispatch says the rumor is current there, and credited in diplomatic circles, that Russia has informed all the Powers that she considers the treaty of Paris of 1856 abrogated.

The meeting of the North German Parliament will be held in Berlin on the 21st, when a loan will be proposed to raise means to carry on the war. The King of Bavaria has been invited to Versailles, according to a Berlin telegram, which also says the treaties with the South German States give enlarged federal powers....A Versailles dispatch of Saturday says absolute quiet prevailed around Paris. ....It is reported that M. SCHNEIDER, the proprietor of the great iron-works at Creusot, has sold them to an American company, and that the United States flag has been hoisted there....M. TREILHARD, who was appointed by NAPOLEON III. to succeed M. BERTHEMY as Minister to the United States, on Saturday, immediately after his arrival in New-York, announced the fact to the Government in Washington, and was informed that he could not be received in a diplomatic capacity, not having received any authorization from the Tours or Paris Government. M. BERTHEMY, therefore, continues to represent France in the United States.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London *Examiner* rejoices at the prospect of Gen. SCHENCK going to England, and effecting a speedy settlement of the *Alabama* claims....There has been a heavy snow-storm in the north of England....The carrying of arms has been prohibited in the parishes of Templemore and Kilbride, Ireland....The Mont Cenis tunnel is expected to be completed in December. ....A bill to extend the suffrage has been introduced in the Belgian Chambers....It is denied that THIERS ever wrote a letter to the Pope informing him of steps in his favor in France.... The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs made a speech at Milan on Friday night, in which he stated that the task of Italy was to satisfy Europe and preserve the dignity of the Pope.

GENERAL.

The next Congressional House of Representatives will probably be composed of 145 Republicans and ninety-seven Democrats, five of the former being colored.

FERNANDO WOOD'S design of impeaching Judge WOODRUFF at the next session of Congress excites amusement at Washington.

A general Registry law for large cities in the election of members of Congress, is likely to be one of the measures of the next session.

Forty indictments have been found in the United States Court at Memphis, Tenn., against persons holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Rock Island and St. Louis Railway has been completed so as to open a direct route from St. Louis to the southern part of Illinois, and make connections to Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

A jury has awarded Mr. BROOKS and wife $8,000 damages against the town of Somerville, Mass., for personal injuries done plaintiffs by a defect in the highway.

LEWIS TRAVIS, a colored man, charged with killing Major LANSENT and six other persons, in Spalding County, Georgia, was arrested on Saturday, at Nashville, Tenn.

A fire at Athens, N. Y., the work of an incendiary, yesterday, destroyed property valued at $25,000, mostly belonging to the Nichols estate.

The floor of HALL & DRAPER'S stable and riding-school, in Boston, gave way on Saturday, and one man and several horses were killed.

Four of the California railroad robbers have been arrested and a portion of the money recovered.

Senator POMEROY denies having written an article published in the New-York *Ledger*, a few weeks ago, on Kansas, and declares that it is full of inaccuracies.

It is reported that rich gold diggings have been discovered near Lincoln, Cal.

The Bobbin-works of SPRAGUE & Co., at Lawrence, Mass., were set on fire, on Saturday morning, and property was destroyed valued at $125,000.

DAVID GIBSON & Co., liquor-dealers, of Cincinnati, have failed, with liabilities amounting to $600,000.

The latest election news from Nevada says that FITCH, for Congress, has been defeated, and that the entire Democratic ticket has been chosen.

Advices from South America, of the 22d of October, state that the rebel Gen. LOPEZ JORDAN had been defeated by the forces of the Argentine Republic.

The Legislature of Kansas just elected consists of 107 Republicans and 16 Democrats in both branches.

A judge of election at Richmond was arrested, Saturday, for violation of the Fifteenth Amendment in refusing to receive the vote of a negro.

In the case of Mayor CHAHOON, of Richmond, a writ of error has been granted, which takes the decision before the Court of Appeals for revision.

SAMUEL MARBLE is under arrest at Plaiston, N. H., for beating and kicking his wife to death.

The Universalists of Cincinnati are holding a centennial celebration; $7,300 were raised yesterday to aid in building a college at Akron, Ohio.

A Catholic Orphan's Home in Cincinnati took fire yesterday. The loss was $40,000, mostly from water.

The Opportunity of Our Rulers.

If we are to live under the rule of a "Ring," instead of under the rule of an honest party, it is quite as well that we should be able to test the system in its highest state of development. We are now favored with this chance. Mr. TWEED and his friends have everything in their own hands. They have secured, by one means and another, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the City, the Sheriff, County Clerk, Controller, and the Coroners. They have elected the entire delegation to Congress from this City. They also elected every member to the Assembly from the City, except one, and that one they very soon made arrangements to count out. They are supposed to have a clear majority of the Assembly on their side. They elected nineteen out of twenty-two School Trustees. In short, their million or two of dollars—whatever may have been the amount spent on the elections—enabled them to make a clean sweep of the decks. They cannot, hereafter, pretend that they have been obstructed in any of their plans by those wicked and "desperate" Republicans.

Consequently, we may now expect to see the full fruition of Democratic principles, as altered and improved by TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, HALL and FISK. Do not let us be set against these men by the very abusive attacks made upon them by the *World*. There was a degree of "personality" in those attacks of which we never could approve, and which, we think, was rather disgraceful to journalism. It must have been a stranger to the land—some alien of frightful mien—who assailed Mr. TWEED and his friends in that shameless manner. Perhaps it was a Mohammedan, or a "Heathen Chinee," or at least a Jew—at any rate, somebody or other did try very hard in the *World* to prejudice the public mind against our economical and industrious rulers. The *World* actually said that TWEED and SWEENY owned very large fortunes, and had, "in a more or less circuitous manner, *swindled* the public" out of them. This was clear libel. Moreover, we smell the blood of an alien in it. We appeal to any one whether the use of such very violent language as the above ought to be permitted? It is base ingratitude in any man, be he Jew or Gentile, to accuse TWEED and his friends of gross crimes after partaking of their hospitality. Then the *World* said (April 5) that "Mayor HALL is the creature, ally and tool of the corrupt Ring. Whatever power is placed in his hands, will be wielded by his masters, or in servile obedience to their dictation." Now let anybody look at the Mayor's portrait, and judge whether he could possibly be guilty of such conduct. Such a base slander as this could only have been perpetrated by some malignant, base, and hungry interloper—and Mr. KELSO really ought to catch him, and hang him to a lamp-post. No—do not let us be deceived by the *World*. Let us judge of Mr. TWEED and his friends solely by their acts. They have the City in their own hands. We will wait calmly and see what they mean to do with it.

The Democrats will have, furthermore, the advantage of seeing what their Governor can and cannot do. Hitherto, as is well known, he has been sadly let and hindered in every good work. He wanted to put honest Judges upon the Bench, but he was "constrained" to appoint men of quite the other sort. Evil men dug pits for him, and so very unsuspecting was he that he fell into them all. He signed Bills to fill the pockets of his dear friend, JAMES FISK, Jr., without knowing any more what he was about than a baby a month old. He was like Moses—Moses of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, we mean—who went to the country fair, and fell an easy prey to every designing person whom he happened to meet. Now he will be much more advantageously placed. His own friends will surround him. Naughty men cannot again rub the innocent bloom off his mind. They will not be able to persuade him that a measure is designed for the public good, when in reality it is only intended to enable Mr. TWEED to build what his private newspaper calls "palatial stables." Of course the *World's* assertion about the stables was quite unfounded—only another invention of those nasty foreigners—"drat 'em," as Mrs. Partington used to say. Mr. TWEED has no stables. He has no "gorgeous house in town," and no "sumptuous seat in the country." It is well known that he has made what little money he possesses by honest hard work. At this moment he is as poor as a church mouse, which is generally supposed to be the most destitute of living creatures, since it can neither levy blackmail nor steal. It is really monstrous that these unnatural persons from distant climes should heap scandals upon a most worthy and patriotic set of men.

The Democrats have still another advantage on their side. Now, for the first time, they are represented by a journal at once vigorous and adroit—the New-York *Herald*. That journal did them excellent service during the late canvass, and it is too wealthy to be bought up by the opposition. Just think what a gain this will prove to the Ring. The *World* never had but one fault, and that was a certain incurable habit, or perhaps we should call it a playful trick, of selling out to the enemy at the most critical part of the fight. It worked away well enough up to a certain point, but just then somebody always walked into its counting-house and counted out the money, and over it went to the other side. It was nothing more than a little trick, caught in early life, but still it was rather an awkward trick for the party it professed to represent. It threw over BLAIR in the midst of the last Presidential campaign, although it had not a word to say against his nomination. The solid reasons for that step were very satisfactory to the editor. It threw over Mr. TWEED and Mr. SWEENY, and went into alliance with Sheriff O'BRIEN. Then it was "spoken to;" there was another little business transaction; and away went Sheriff O'BRIEN out of the window, and the flag of TWEED was once more seen floating from the outward walls. These repeated somersaults have rather shaken the *World's* nerves. It is now haunted with horrid nightmares. It is suffering like a man in *delirium tremens*. It sees bloodthirsty foreigners—cruel, ferocious, blear-eyed men—always waiting for it round the corner. It dreams of them by night, it thinks of them by day. Foreigners sit upon its chest—not its money chest, because Mr. TWEED keeps that—and it dare not stir out of doors for fear of being attacked by those shocking miscreants. Thus to be rich is not always to be happy. You build your grand house with plunder, only to find an ogre from abroad behind every door. But happily, there still remains the *Herald*. That fears nobody. So the Democrats have everything to rejoice over—the reins of government all in their own hands, and a powerful newspaper to pat them on the back every now and then. Now we shall see what will happen.

The Republican Policy as Tested in the Elections.

In judging of the significance of recent elections, it is necessary to discriminate between the results relating to national issues and national parties, and those which indicate the operation of causes purely local in their character.

The triumph of Tammany in this City has no conceivable bearing upon the action of the National Administration, or the programme of the party to which the Administration owes its existence. The contest through which we have passed was local in its nature. An organization, with all the resources of the City Government at its command, had a hard fight for existence. It put forward no pretense of principle. Not one of the questions which divide the two national parties entered into its calculations. Its triumph has nothing whatever to do either with the Administration or the purposes of the Republican Party. Taking the State into consideration, the verdict was favorable to both. Tammany dominated in New-York, and New-York dominated in the State. Left to itself, the State would have pronounced in favor of the Republicans.

Wherever in other States the Democrats have gained advantages, an explanation of the fact may be found in causes in no manner affecting the national standing of the two great parties. In Massachusetts, the attempt of one-idea fanatics to exact compliance with their demands only rendered more complete the triumph of the Republicans. It roused the spirit of the grand old Commonwealth, with manifest advantage to the Republican ticket. In this State, the fanatics were not merely powerless—they were contemptible. Outside of the City, the contests for Congress and the Assembly were here and there prejudiced by paltry feuds, by unworthy nominations, and by combinations in which principle had no place. Michigan teaches the same lesson. The only obstacles encountered by the Republican Party were of a personal and local character. They might have been avoided altogether had more care been exercised by some of the nominating conventions. Illinois speaks yet more emphatically on the same point. There, more than in any other State in this latitude, the Republican cause seems to have suffered. Defeats in some cases, hairbreadth escapes in others, and reduced majorities in almost all, attest the presence of influences inimical to unity. But these influences proceeded neither from approval of the Democratic position, judged on its merits, nor from any abatement of the heartiness with which the Republican position has been heretofore sustained. Apathy in some districts took the place of enthusiasm, but it was an apathy which might have been dispelled by more discreet nominations. Jealousies and dissensions impaired strength; and the introduction of prohibition, as a side issue, almost everywhere operated injuriously to the Republican ticket.

But neither in Illinois nor Michigan, in Missouri nor New-York, can any reverse be traced to disapproval of the policy with which the Republican Party is identified. The triumph of GRATZ BROWN in Missouri is, after all, the triumph of a principle to which the National Republican Convention of 1868 accorded a cordial indorsement. The losses in Illinois and elsewhere are the consequence—not of disapproval of the party's policy, but of complications that were made formidable by the predominance of personal and local questions over the larger questions on which national policy rests. Wherever a candidate, in other respects acceptable, has stood upon the broad platform of the Chicago Convention, he has been successful. Wherever the contest has turned upon pivotal party issues,—upon the Congressional action in reducing taxation and in cutting down expenditures, or upon the action of the Administration in respect of the collection of the revenue, and the introduction of fidelity and efficiency into the public service,—the Republican ticket has come out victorious. The occasional weaknesses and defeats in every instance—excepting only the City of New-York—indicate a departure from Republican principle, an unwise adhesion to extraneous issues, or a degree of dissension that would be fatal to any cause. The influences that have achieved the mastery here are understood. The influences that have demonstrated their existence in other places have been strong or weak, in proportion to the closeness of their connection with the recognized Republican policy, as evinced in the measures of Congress and in the general course of the Administration.

The Work of Mercy on the Battle-Field.

There has been no better fruit of modern humanity displayed during this century than the formation and carrying out of the plans of the "Societies for the Relief of the Wounded on the Battle-fields," during the present war. It will be remembered that even during our own civil war surgeons and helpers of the wounded were liable to capture, like any other members of the hostile armies, and ambulances were repeatedly taken and used as baggage-wagons. Hospitals were often fired at by the rebels, and there was no special neutrality attached to the relief and care of disabled men.

In the present war, bitter and aroused as the passions have been on both sides, the International Wounded Relief Associations have flitted from one army to the other, like angels of mercy amid the smoke of battle, and have aided the helpless and mangled human beings wherever they found them, without regard to race or flag; and neither army has interrupted them or even injured them, except through accident. Their great principle has been that "an enemy wounded is no longer an enemy," and that neither side should throw obstacles in the way of this work of humanity. In most great battles, as is well known, thousands of wounded are left on the field, through the utter inability of either army to succor them. Thousands die of thirst or exhaustion, or mortification of a limb, where a little aid given in time would save them. Hosts of valuable lives could be saved in every war, were there only sufficient assistance extended to the wounded and helpless during the first few hours after the battle. Subsequently, also, it is plain that no national surgical or medical service can be so organized as to relieve all the cases of suffering and sickness. In this war, as is well known, the French medical service utterly collapsed, and even the Prussian, vast and well constituted as it is, was inadequate to demands so immense.

The services of these "Relief Societies," which have been beyond all estimate in value, are the results of careful organization, and of a recent movement of humanity. It is only seven years since, at the call of the "Society of Public Utility," that a number of philanthropic and public persons met at Geneva, Switzerland, to consider questions relating to the sanitary service of armies and camps. There were present among others Gen. DUFOUR, the chief of the Swiss armies; M. DE PREVAL, of the French Imperial Guard; Dr. LOEFFLER, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Fourth *Corps de Armée* of Prussia, and Dr. RUTHERFORD, Inspector-General of British Army Hospitals. After a lengthened discussion, a scheme was adopted, which was submitted to the various Governments of the civilized world. The propositions made were approved by fifteen of the Governments consulted, and they became the basis of an International Convention which was summoned by the Supreme Federal Council of Switzerland. This Congress assembled on the 8th of August, 1864, at Geneva, and though its proceedings have no political import, and are supported by no military power, they form an era which will often be noted by succeeding historians in the history of humanity and civilization. The treaty there framed by the plenipotentiaries of the thirteen Governments of Europe, is called the "Geneva Treaty for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers of armies on the field." The principal features of this humane compact were the neutralization of all material, ambulances, medicines and stores for the wounded, and of all persons engaged in their care, whether surgeons, nurses, superintendents, carriers or volunteer helpers. A badge and a flag were adopted consisting of a red cross on a white ground.

Under the influence of the Congress, the various peoples of Europe, apart from the Governments, began at once to organize "Relief Societies," under the superintendence of the most able hygienists and surgeons. When the present war opened, the Prussian Central Society, of Berlin, had 280 auxiliaries in the towns and villages of Prussia, and were all ready at once to supplement the Government in its efforts. In France, the National "Societé de Lecours" proved to be more prepared for the care of the wounded than the Imperial Medical Department itself. Since the Genevan Congress, there have been three International Conferences on this subject held at Wuerzburg, Paris and Berlin, and there will be another next year in Vienna. But better than all public conferences, the Continental Powers of Europe have now, in various ways, practically demonstrated the feasibility of applying voluntary aid to the relief of the sick and wounded on battle-fields, and have carried out the treaties.

In the present war, the operations of the various "Wounded Relief Societies" have been benefactions on an immense scale. Thus the Berlin Society reports in September its total receipts as 1,342,793 thalers. The Paris Society received three million francs in a single month, and fitted out eight *corps d'ambulance* with a list of nearly one thousand attendants and surgeons. Now, when the French medical service is broken up, this Relief Society takes the principal care of the wounded throughout France. The assistance of countries not engaged in the war has been singularly generous. Great Britain contributed in two months, through her Wounded Relief Society, cash to the amount of £220,854, besides an immense quantity of hospital supplies, and sent forward one hundred surgeons to the seat of war. And even the British Secretary of War has sent forward a complete ambulance train, with outfits for two hundred beds. Switzerland has dispatched the chief portion of the army medical staff to the field of war. Italy contributes also with liberality, and even Russia, through its Society, has fitted up and sent forward one of the ablest companies of surgeons in northern Europe.

Of all civilized nations, the United States alone is not represented in this most humane work of the century. An American Society, under the direction of some of our most trustworthy citizens, has been in existence for several years. It asks with earnestness that the American people may take their part in this great labor of humanity on European battle-fields. Our ideas circulate and ferment through every country. Our benefactions have before now crossed the ocean, and now, in this time of supreme misery, when it is believed that more mangled and wounded human beings are on the earth's surface than ever before in its history, surely American humanity ought not to be idle, but should send forth gifts worthy of our wealth and civilization.

Some Real Wrongs of Women.

Among the many significant evidences of change in our social condition, the increasing readiness of women to repel violence with violence, and to punish insult with bloodshed, is not unworthy of note and comment. The example of Miss HARRIS, who vindicated woman's right to murder at discretion, has evidently not been without effect. An intelligent public approved her course, and a respectable advocate publicly embraced the assassin. Perhaps it is not surprising that crimes of this sort have lately multiplied, particularly where the provocation has been greater. Only a day or two ago a young woman was acquitted at Wheeling for the desperate murder of a man who had betrayed her under promise of marriage. The woman who has shot Judge CRITTENDEN, in San Francisco, will doubtless receive a similar verdict. In Marshalltown, Iowa, a few nights since, a gambler, while abusing his wife, was shot by her with a revolver, which she seems to have carried for the purpose. Instances of the same kind, of comparatively recent occurrence in this vicinity, must be fresh in the memory of many readers.

There can be no doubt, however, that the entire immunity accorded to women in the perpetration of their offenses has greatly influenced their readiness to commit them. Practically, they find themselves outside of the operation of the law, and they have not hesitated to take advantage of this security. People who attach importance to the vindication of the law will not observe this tendency without grave apprehension. Whatever may be the wrongs endured by women, private assassination is hardly the proper remedy. It must be conceded, however, that there is urgent necessity for more enlightened legislation on the subject of the peculiar offenses which oftenest incite women to bloodshed. It is time to do away with that barbarous relic of feudalism, which, totally ignoring the real and irreparable wrong of betrayal in its worst aspect, punishes it only as a damage to a master who thereby loses the labor of his servant. Modern civilization has emancipated women from the state of practical servitude which the common law ungallantly viewed as their normal condition, and it is right that our laws should conform in this respect to our social progress. Give to the woman who alone is really injured, the right of action which naturally belongs to her alone, and she will less often be driven to the dreadful resort of avenging with her own hand the outrage against which the tribunals of men do not protect her.

A New Steam Line.

Intelligence comes from Europe that endeavors are being made in Holland to establish a line of steamers between that country and the United States. Experiment in this direction has hitherto proved so discouraging to our Dutch friends, that considerable doubt exists whether this attempt to revive an old scheme will be successful. The great question is, of course, simply that of capital; and, though not commercially poor in the more limited sense of the words, the trading communities of the land of dykes no longer take rank among the merchant princes of Europe, if measured by the standard which exists elsewhere. The chief obstacle to a successful inauguration of any such scheme, however, lies in the fact that there is no hope of the State granting a subsidy in its aid. A very strong disinclination exists, on the part of the Government, to increase the burdens on a not very extensive public revenue, by aiding private enterprises from official funds. This feeling was notably illustrated by a debate recently held in the Second Chamber, when decided language was used in reference to a recent act of the Colonial Minister. The "Nederland" Company, who proposed to run a line of steamers from Java to Australia, had, it appears, made application for a subsidy to that official, and were refused. Anxious, however, to do the Company some service, he consented to give them a freight contract at a fixed rate, and this was, not altogether inappositely, described by the opposition as a "subsidy in disguise." The Minister defended himself by declaring that no chance exists of the line in question being established, and that the contract, therefore, amounts to nothing. The antagonistic language used in characterizing it affords, however, an indication of the sentiments entertained by an influential section of the representative body.

Despite the unfavorable opinion expressed by Dutch journals, and the correspondents of the European Press, there would nevertheless seem to be one point entirely overlooked by them. In all such enterprises there are two parties to be taken into consideration, and in this case the people of the United States have an important interest in the result. That the Federal Government would in any way intervene is more than improbable. But the capital at individual command in this country would very probably suffice to float the scheme, independently of State aid, and there would appear to be no valid reason why such a project should not recommend itself to our commercial men. A more favorable period for the establishment of an independent line between Rotterdam and New-York could scarcely be chosen. Every additional facility for direct communication between this City, and the centres of European trade, is an indirect addition to the wealth and prosperity of the State and nation. That such an undertaking should be favorably regarded by the wealthier merchants of the Dutch cities is in itself sufficient to justify our merchants in examining the probabilities of its success, although unlooked for conditions may of course be detected sufficient to render the scheme unadvisable.

The Empress Eugenie.

The Empress EUGENIE has lately appeared in a more exalted character than that of an arbitress of fashion; or, if we may be permitted to say it, an Ultramontane intriguer. Her position, if consistently maintained, may not restore her to the French throne, but it can scarcely fail to gain her the respect of the French people. Very few Sovereigns, or consorts of Sovereigns, would have had, under like circumstances, the courage to remain firm against the temptation to intrigue for the restoration of her husband. Some will attribute her course to nobleness of soul, and some to sagacity—the truth being that when people behave as the Ex-Empress has done they are usually well endowed with both qualities. It appears that before the surrender of Metz, overtures were made to the Empress in her character of Regent by the Prussian authorities. The proposal aimed at a peace on terms far more favorable to France than any mentioned in the negotiations with the republican authorities. Strasbourg was to be given up, and a strip of territory such as would include in all no more than two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; Count BISMARCK offering to enforce the agreement, together with the restoration of the Imperial Regency, at Paris. To the honor of EUGENIE, she promptly declined this tempting offer. Of course she knows, and the Emperor knows, how unpopular at this juncture in France would be any cession of territory whatever, and here it may be said is evinced the sagacity of the Empress. Yet, considering that the proposition was accompanied by a tender of force quite able to establish its terms, and the fact that French dynasties have been used to disregard other conditions of re-establishment when displaced, the renouncement of the opportunity surely argues a high degree of patriotism and magnanimity.

The Empress is reported to have declared the Government at Tours to be quite right in refusing to treat on any basis involving the surrender of French soil, and that not even to insure the safe restoration of her husband's dynasty would she see such a concession made. Terribly beaten as France is, her towns bombarded, her villages burning, her soil crimson with the blood of her children, she is still, in EUGENIE'S eyes, "La Grande Nation;" is still too great and too strong to submit to disintegration. However hopeless we may think it, there is something sublime in this attitude. The restoration of the BONAPARTES may be no nearer, or may be more remote, than that of either of the other Houses claiming to rule in France, but no BOURBON in past times has refused a throne at the cost of French territory, nor has any scion of the branch of ORLEANS. Such utterances as this of EUGENIE'S, whether for good or ill, must certainly fire the Gallic heart; and as assuredly will be remembered to the credit of the Empress, whatever may be the future fortunes of her dynasty.

MINOR TOPICS.

Last night's dispatches impart strength to the rumors attributing to Russia a determination to make the Franco-Prussian conflict a pretext for revising provisions of the treaty of 1856. The statements we now publish differ from preceding ones in regard to the relations of Russia with Austria. Hitherto it has been alleged that these Powers contemplated joint action as against the pretensions of Prussia, and therefore virtually in behalf of France. There are considerations that would render such action politic, and most certainly it would not be without effect. Now, however, the report indicates mutual distrust on the part of Russia and Austria, with purposes on the side of the former which must entail European complications. Russia cares little, probably, for the fate of France, and really has only an indirect interest in the demands now pressed by Prussia. But the abrogation of the Paris treaty is essential to the attainment of her cherished aims; and no time could be more propitious than the present for the promotion of her policy.

Superintendent KELSO has thus far given very strong evidences of his desire to study the wants and wishes of the "Ring," without much reference to the interests of the public. For this he is greatly praised by the journal which opposes the Ring, or perhaps supports it—for we are not quite sure on which side it will be found this morning. But Mr. KELSO will discover that the *World's* approval will do him considerably more harm than good with the public. The Police force was never before the recognized agency of a political clique. Mr. KELSO may please the Tweed faction, and earn the *World's* venal praises, but he will very soon lose the confidence of the public if he goes on as he has begun.

We reprint on our fifth page an excellent article from the Brooklyn *Union* on the Astor Committee and its report. Our contemporary expresses the opinion which is held by nine-tenths of the people of this City. Wealth is very often cowardly, but it is not always dishonest as well as mean. There are certain people, vulgarly called "snobs" by THACKERAY and others, who worship money wherever it is found. They think that because Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR is very rich, his report on Controller CONNOLLY'S affairs *must* be right. How could so rich a man do anything wrong? This is the sort of view which a Turk, a Frenchman, or some other benighted barbarian might be forgiven for holding—but it looks very much out of place in that strictly-religious newspaper, the *World*. Mr. ASTOR is very unfortunate in his advocate. Could he not find some honest man to take up his case? What a flutter there must have been in the *World* office when the figure of Mr. ASTOR appeared outside the window. When the very largest of blue-bottle flies walks into the web, what must be the sensation of the happy spider?

Southern antediluvians are gravely discussing the question, "Should the rule of an inferior race be submitted to?" The answer they give may be easily imagined. Having demonstrated to their own satisfaction that the colored people are "an inferior race," they are prepared to affirm that this is a white man's government, and that white men alone should rule. The whole matter derives pertinency from preparations that are being made for a meeting at Columbia of representatives of the party defeated in the late election in South Carolina. An air of mystery envelops the objects of the meeting in question. But that it originates with persons inimical to the state of things resulting from reconstruction, and is intended to inaugurate an agitation at variance with the industrial development and even the peace of the State, there can be no doubt. When will this species of folly come to an end?

The desirableness of holding a Convention for the revision of the State Constitution is strenuously urged by Pennsylvania Republicans. The movement derives its chief strength from the prevalence of corruption in the Legislature, and the admitted necessity of some change that shall secure greater honesty in legislation, and the stoppage of practices that are as disgraceful as they are demoralizing. This is an object far above ordinary partisanship. Good men of both parties have a common interest in the reform, the success of which will necessarily be in a large degree contingent upon ability to command the co-operation of the best men in the community. Measures affecting the organic law should not be a pretext for mere party struggles.

Talk of contested elections elicits from Republican journals some very decided protests against proceedings based solely, or mainly, upon partisan considerations. In rehance upon support from a partisan tribunal, contests have been carried on, in former years, by defeated candidates for Congressional honors, and have been decided in a manner which commanded no moral support, in the Capitol or out of it. These scenes it is not desirable to re-enact. The House may not be able to prevent endeavors to obtain, by a party vote of the members, positions not obtainable at the polls, but it should exert itself to discourage them as far as possible. It cannot do this more effectually than by withholding the allowances which have too often served to stimulate disappointed candidates to seek Congressional interference. Let it be understood that contested cases shall bring recompense to none of the persons concerned in them, and their number will be very small. Only where gross fraud can be proved should any encouragement be given; and, even then, the decision should admit of vindication on judicial rather than on party grounds.

The exciting reports received the other day from New-Orleans, in regard to disturbances in that vicinity, must be set down as exaggerations. There were some election disturbances at Donaldsonville, and lives were lost in the affray, but we hear of nothing that warranted panic in New-Orleans, or the inflammatory appeals of which the occurrences were made the pretext. A difficulty in getting at the truth contributes greatly to the sectional misapprehensions which still occasionally prevail. If sensation-mongers could be silenced, the country would be nearer perfect peace.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

French Movement in Favor of the Pope Denied—The Italian Foreign Minister on the Roman Question—The Dignity of the Pope to be Preserved—United States Frigate in Portugal.

FLORENCE, Nov. 12.—The *Independencia* denies the existence of any letter in which M. THIERS informs the Pope of steps taken by France in his favor.

At a patriotic banquet which was given at Milan, Friday evening, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs spoke at length on the Roman question. He pledged the Government to the introduction of all kinds of liberty, especially religious liberty. He affirmed that the relations of the Government with the Pope were not unfriendly. Extremists objected to the moderation of the Government, because it deprived them of their political cry that the independence of the Pope should be disregarded. Extremists of another class urged the necessity of conciliation, and feared the Government might go too far. The task of the Government was to satisfy Europe, and preserve the dignity of the Pope. This done the relations with the Holy See could not fail to continue to be friendly. He concluded with an appeal in favor of conciliation, administrative reform and spiritual fidelity to the Pope.

LISBON, Nov. 13.—The United States steam frigate *Brooklyn* has arrived in the Tagus. All well.

Riot at Cork, Ireland—A Party of Soldiers Provoke a Fight With Citizens.

CORK, Nov. 13.—A party of soldiers, about fifty in number, belonging to the troops quartered here, undertook to-night to avenge the death of GILESON, a private in the First Dragoon Guards, who was killed in a quarrel with some citizens last week. They succeeded in provoking a fight with the townspeople, which soon became quite hot. They were shortly reinforced by forty of their comrades, and the mob of people also increased A scene of indiscriminate violence followed, and was only stopped by the interference of a strong body of Police. Several soldiers, policemen and citizens were badly injured, but no deaths are reported. All the soldiers are under arrest.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Lopez Jordan Defeated in the Argentine Republic—Revolution in Uruguay Still in Progress.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 22, via LONDON, Nov. 13.—The rebel Gen. LOPEZ JORDAN has been defeated by the Argentine forces....The revolution in Uruguay continues.

THE WEST.

The Next Legislature of Kansas—Senator Pomeroy Makes a Denial—Universalist Centennial at Cincinnati.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 12.—Further election returns from several parts of the State indicate a more favorable showing for the election of SIDNEY CLARK to the United States Senate in the place of ROSS. There are numerous candidates in the field, among whom are CLARK, WALKER, KALOCH, Ex-Gov. CARNEY, and ROSS. The Legislature stands, on a joint ballot, 107 Republicans to 16 Democrats.....A little commotion has been created in our State by the publication of a letter from S. C. POMEROY to JOS. SAVAGE, in which the Senator denies having written the article on Kansas published in the New-York *Ledger* four weeks ago. The Senator admits that the article was full of inaccuracies and misstatements, and says that it was written by the reporter of the *Ledger*, after spending an evening with POMEROY.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—The Universalists of this city continued their centennial services through today. An able discourse was delivered by Rev. ASA SAXE, General Secretary of the General Convention of Universalists this morning, after which $7,300 were raised for Buchtel College, to be erected under the auspices of this denomination at Akron, Ohio. The amount will be increased about $9,000....HENRY OTT fell from the roof of the new Central Christian Church in this city, last evening, and died two hours afterward.

FIRES.

Incendiarism at Athens—An Orphan Asylum in Flames at Cincinnati—Loss by the Burning of the Railroad Property at Buffalo.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A fire broke out this morning, at 5½ o'clock, in the village of Athens, opposite this city, and destroyed property to the amount of $25,000, upon which there were insurances amounting to $10,000, equally divided between the Lorillard, Hanover, Albany, International, Market, and Liverpool and London Companies. The greater part of the property destroyed belonged to the Nichols estate, and was situated on Water-street. It was the work of an incendiary.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Home for Orphans, Catholic, on Plum-street, in charge of the Franciscan Brothers, which created considerable anxiety both for the safety of the inmates and the building. The children, 114 in number, were removed without any one being hurt. The flames were extinguished without serious loss save by water. The damage is about $40,000.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—The loss by the burning of the New-York Central Railroad transfer-house at East Buffalo, will be only $172,450, instead of $600,000 at first stated.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A fire broke out in J. RICHARDSON'S boot and shoe manufactory, on Water-street, in this city, about 2 o'clock this morning, which resulted in a damage of about $2,500 to the stock. The building was also somewhat damaged. The fire was first discovered in the third story, in which it was confined until suppressed. Loss covered by insurance.

THE EAST.

Reunion of the Boston Press Club—Death of a Prominent Citizen—Case of Drowning at Providence.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The Boston Press Club had its annual reunion and dinner at Young's Hotel last night. JAMES M. W. YERRINGTON, of the *Phonographic Reporter*, was appointed President of the Club, and C. B. DANFORTH, of the Boston *Herald*, Secretary for the ensuing year. ....SAMUEL HALL, a well-known shipbuilder of East Boston, died today.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—Capt. BOWNS, of the steam-ship *Continental*, reports that there was no fire on the Sound, and that the light seen on Saturday was caused by the woods being on fire on Long Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—STEPHEN JOHNSON, aged fifty years, of North Providence, missing since Tuesday night, was found drowned, today, in the Manton Pond.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Exodus of Congressmen from San Francisco—New Gold Diggings Discovered—Fitch, of Nevada, Defeated in the Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—Senators CASSERLY, of California, WILLIAMS, of Oregon, and FENTON, of New-York; and Representatives LOUGHBRIDGE, of Iowa, FITCH, of Nevada, and CAVANAGH, of Montana, left for Washington today....It is reported that rich gold diggings have been discovered near Lincoln, Cal....Latest election returns from Nevada state that the entire Democratic ticket has been elected by a small majority. KENDALL (Democrat) beats FITCH (Republican) for Congress by about 300 majority.

Distinguished Arrivals—Fight Among Miners—One Man Killed and Seven Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Steamer *Constitution*, from Panama, arrived today. Mr. HUDSON, United States Minister to Guatemala and Le Fueute the Peruvian Consul at San Francisco were among her passengers. ....The difficulty between the owners of the Creole and Banner mines in Pioche City, Nev., culminated on the 9th in a battle. W. G. SNELL was killed and ten others wounded. Several men were precipitated down the shaft of the Creole mine seventy feet, escaping with slight bruises. The parties retaining possession of the mines were arrested by the Sheriff.

THE SOUTH.

Arrest of a Negro Murderer—Indictments for Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment—Kentucky Election Returns.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13.—LEWIS TRAVIS, colored, a fugitive from justice, was arrested yesterday afternoon. He is charged with killing Major LAURENT, of Spalding County, Georgia; Dr. BUTLER, wife and child, and three other persons. A large reward was offered for him. He resisted arrest, and shot several times at Policeman SKILES, inflicting a slight wound. SKILES shot him through the neck. He will be taken to Georgia.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13.—Forty indictments have been found in the United States Courts against persons holding office contrary to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13.—The official majority of ARCHER over WRIGHTON, in the Sixth Kentucky district, is 4,262....Kenton County has increased in population during the last decade forty-five per cent.

Missouri Elections.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 13.—The election returns from ninety-eight counties give BROWN, (Rep.) for Governor, a majority of 41,588, and the remaining twenty counties will probably add about 1,200 to this....The population of Missouri, according to the census returns, is 1,690,776.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 13.—DAVID MONTGOMERY, a young man aged twenty-five years, struck his wife on the head, today, with an ax, and her death is hourly expected. He is said to have been jealous of her. He is in jail.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Great damage was done to the tobacco crop, in the Vuelta Abago District, by the recent storms.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE DAY.

Changes of performance at several metropolitan theatres occur to-night. At Wallack's "The Road to Ruin" will be acted for the first time in four years. At Niblo's "The Rapparee" will be represented for the first time in this City. The earliest performance of "Les Brigands" in the United States can be attended at the Grand Opera-house. Mrs. F. W. LANDER will act in "Charlotte Corday" at the Fourteenth-street Theatre. At Lina Edwin's "Billiards" will be played; it is quite new to local audiences. Finally, at Wood's Museum, "Paris," a fresh extravaganza, will be interpreted by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Miss WEATHERSBY and Messrs. BECKETT and CAHILL. At Wood's, also, by the way, the Lyster comic opera troupe will sing this afternoon. Elsewhere the representations of the week just ended will be offered until further notice.

CHARITABLE PERFORMANCE.

"The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks," a charitable association whereof, we believe, almost all members of the minstrel profession, and many actors, are members, give their annual entertainment in aid of the fund of the Order, at the Academy of Music on Tuesday afternoon. A performance of much attractiveness is promised, and the circular acquainting us with the fact bears signatures which are too well known to leave us in doubt as to the genuineness of the good motives credited to the Association. A tremendous variety representation may be looked for.

Musical.

LISZT'S "LEGEND OF ST. ELIZABETH."

The German Liederkranz, a body of musicians, whose culture is great, and whose industry is untiring, last night performed the arduous task of reciting LISZT'S "Legend of St. Elizabeth" for the first time in this country. The labor, to our thinking, was as unthankful as it was arduous. The revival of a mediæval mystery would not exact half the pains, and would, at least, satisfy archæological curiosity. A fair part of the oratorio was omitted; and as it is safe to assume that the work of excision, intrusted to Herr AGRICOL PAUER, was done with due respect for the better music of the composition, the rehearsal last evening, at all events, will be remembered with pleasure as not having been so overwhelmingly tedious as it might have been. Yet the effect was sufficiently dispiriting. The instrumentation of "The Legend" is, without doubt, superb, but instrumentation is but a means of expression, and not an end. There is nothing, indeed, in the orchestration of this oratorio to compare in richness with that of SPOHR'S "Weihe der Toene," and as a composer of creative power—the possession of the creative faculty being, after all, the proof of genius—it is questionable if the friend of WAGNER emulates the reputation of the older musician, a prince of harmonious combinations contrived for the felicitous concealment of threadbare ideas. Built upon a dialogue of the most amusing *naïveté*—using this word in its right significance—and interspersed with choral passages, "The Legend of St. Elizabeth" embodies but two numbers of real value. One is a children's chorus, with an eccentric and suggestive accompaniment, contrasting strangely but appropriately with a foregoing wealth of sound. The second is also a chorus, chanted by the poor surrounding the death-bed of the Princess, and conspicuous for the blending of the voices into one utterance of rarest depth, sweetness and impressiveness. The prayerful choral at the close of the oratorio is also to be mentioned for the grave beauty pervading it. An audience that filled the hall listened to the recital of the oratorio, and applauded heartily the artists—Mme. ROTTER-DIEFFENBACH, soprano; Mme. WERNER, soprano; Herr VIERLING, baritone; and Herr SOHST, basso;—the very earnest and practiced chorus of the Society, the proficient orchestra, and the leader, Herr PAUER.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The rehearsals for the second season of the Church Music Association were begun last week. The plan of the Association, as stated in its original circular, dated May 24, 1869, was substantially as follows: To produce the ecclesiastical works of the great composers as they were originally written; the performances to be given by members, and only subscribers and invited guests to be present; the nucleus of the chorus, however, to consist of fifty paid performers. We are now informed that the plan has worked successfully. The concerts and rehearsals of the Association have certainly been heard with pleasure by numerous and fashionable audiences. In some respects the Association has gone far beyond its original design. Its amateur chorus now numbers two hundred instead of fifty, and the orchestra includes seventy performers. We are glad to hear that the subscriptions for the season of 1870-71 largely exceed the estimates, and that the prospects of improvement and rational pleasure are better in every way than when the enterprise was in its infancy. That these auspicious results have been largely due to the skill, energy and professional conscientiousness of Dr. PECH, the conductor, we fully believe and are glad to say. There seems every reason to think that the Church Music Association is destined to fulfill the most sanguine anticipations of its projectors, and for the interests of pure art and the reward of genuine merit, such a consummation is devoutly to be wished. We are requested to state that "the choral rehearsals for the second season of the Church Music Association take place every evening, at 8 o'clock, at Trinity Chapel school-rooms, West Twenty-fifth-street." The first was held on Tuesday last. Dr. PECH opened it with an appropriate address.

PROF. MILLET'S CONCERT.

A concert in aid of the fund for the wounded of the French Armies was given at Lyric Hall on Saturday evening. The entertainment was organized under the supervision of Prof. MILLET, whose artistic contribution to the programme consisted of a very spirited war-song, entitled "L'Agonie d'une Mère." The principal performers were Mlle. N. MILLET, pianist, who played with especial skill and taste GOTTSCHALK'S transcription of motives from "Jerusalem," and Signora M. GELLIE, whose voice—a high soprano—has profited by as complete a course of training as an artist could desire.

WASHINGTON.

City Improvements at the Capital—Lack of Public Spirit—The Next House of Representatives—Fernando Wood's Impeaching Project—General Registry Law to be Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Washington is just now in a state of considerable excitement on the subject of city improvements. The action of Congress in ordering the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue was followed by the action of the city in providing for the paving of Louisiana-avenue and M-street, the latter being occupied mainly by wall-to-do citizens. A bill is now before the Councils to pave Fourteenth-street, the principal driving street of the city. Naturally, as in all other cities where health, comfort, quiet and convenience are considered, wood pavements have the preference, and it is very gratifying to see the spirit of improvement spreading where it is so much needed; but to the shame of Washington it must be said that there is still a class of people here who will neither do anything themselves nor permit anybody else to do anything. It is the same niggardly, apathetic, illiberal and disloyal spirit which has aroused the movement for the removal of the capitol, and on which alone that movement can feed. The people of Washington have done much during the past year to kill this movement by their hospitality and their vigorous show of public spirit. They owe it to the city and to themselves to see to it, that when it is proposed to pave an important street for the convenience of the people of the whole city, as well as of all visitors, such work is not defeated by the illiberal action of speculators in vacant lots, who will neither make improvements themselves nor sell to any one who will.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The calculations of the Democracy that they are to have over 100 members in the next House, do not seem to be verified. The number is more likely to be under than over 100. The member heretofore given them from Louisiana must be taken off, as the delegation is unanimously Republican. Their gain in Missouri is two and not four, in Illinois the delegation will, after all, be eight Republicans to six Democrats, and the following dispatch, which is from Senator RICE and is the latest news from that quarter, shows a better condition of things in Arkansas:

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 12.—J. H. CLENDENING, Assistant Secretary: State Republican; both branches of Legislature Republican; two Members of Congress Republican, perhaps three.

J. F. RICE,
Chairman State Central Committee.

The previous dispatches about Arkansas have all come from the Memphis agent of the Associated Press, who is utterly unreliable on all political matters. Correcting our previous estimate then by the latest changes in the above States, Tennessee, Virginia and Florida, with the States to elect as heretofore given, and the House of Representatives will stand 145 Republicans to 97 Democrats, or 48 majority.

THE COLORED MEMBERS ELECT.

The statement that there are to be eight or ten colored members in the next House is an error. The only colored men elected are DELARGE, RAMEY and ELLIOTT, of South Carolina; TURNER, of Alabama, and, possibly, Dr. NORTON, of Virginia. The colored candidate in Florida seems to have been defeated.

FERNANDO WOOD'S IMPEACHMENT PROJECT.

The report from New-York that FERNANDO WOOD proposes to present articles of impeachment against Judge WOODRUFF, when Congress meets, excites amusement here, coming, as it does, from one so immaculate as he.

GENERAL REGISTRY LAW.

One of the measures to be proposed at the coming session is a General Registry law for all large cities, in the election of members of Congress. This, with certain amendments to the Election laws, are deemed to be absolutely imperative to the purity of elections in all large cities.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President has not returned to Washington yet, but is expected to-morrow morning.

HONOR CONFERRED ON SENOR ROBERTS.

The King of Portugal has conferred on Señor ROBERTS "The Grand Cordon of the Order of Christ."

THE CALIFORNIA TRAGEDY.

Last Moments of Judge Crittenden—A Sketch of His Life—Editorial Comments on the Murder.

From the Alta California, Nov. 6.

At 6 o'clock last evening, Hon. ALEX. PARKER CRITTENDEN, who was assassinated Thursday evening on the Oakland boat *El Capitan*, by Mrs. LAURANCE FAIR, breathed his last. The mortal wound inflicted by the bullet caused the most intense agony and suffering, and the patient, during the forty-eight hours of excruciating pain, was most of the time in a state of consciousness. At intervals he would revive, and utter a few words. He recognized, up to the moment he expired, the members of his family and intimate friends. All that surgical aid, a loving family, and dear friends could possibly do, was rendered to alleviate his pains and make him comfortable, and, if possible, save his life. But the shot from the pistol of the assassin was a fatal one, and Mr. CRITTENDEN died in terrible agony, surrounded by his family, intimate friends and the clergy. Mr. CRITTENDEN was born in Lexington, Ky., on the 14th of January, 1816. He was the son of Hon. THOS. T. CRITTENDEN, the distinguished lawyer, who was appointed Chancellor of the Chancery Court, created for the City of Louisville by the State Legislature in 1825-'26, and served for several years with distinction. He was also a nephew of the celebrated statesman JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. During the Presidential campaign of 1829, Mr. CRITTENDEN, then a youth, was an ANDREW JACKSON boy, while all the other members of his family were Whigs. Soon after JACKSON was inducted into office he learned that CRITTENDEN, then a boy of fifteen or sixteen years of age, had been loud in his exclamations for him, and for this mark of esteem young CRITTENDEN received an appointment as cadet to West Point. He was an exemplary scholar, and graduated with high honors in the class with SHERMAN, MCDOWELL, BEAUREGARD, and others. He remained in the army for several years, being attached to the Engineers' Corps. At the age of twenty-two he was married in the State of Virginia. From there he went to Texas, and studied law with Judge ROBINSON, and after a successful examination was admitted to the Bar. He next went to Frankfort, Ky., where he remained a year or two, and in 1849 he came to California, settling at Los Angeles. He was elected from that county to the first session of the Legislature of California, and was selected as the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He occupied a prominent position as a member of that body, and was remarkable for his industry and talents, and compiled most of the laws enacted during that session. Next he went to San Jose, and in 1852 he settled in San Francisco, and has since resided here most of the time. In 1852 he associated himself with TOD ROBINSON, and in 1854 he formed a partnership with Col. S. W. INGE, then District-Attorney. After that he became a member of the firm of CROCKETT & BALDWIN, and on the latter gentleman being elected to the Supreme Bench the firm was changed to CROCKETT & CRITTENDEN. In 1863 Mr. CRITTENDEN went to Virginia City, Nevada, and remained there till 1865. During the mining excitement, raging at that time, he was engaged in a number of large mining suits involving thousands of dollars. He returned to this city, and in 1866-7, associated himself with S. M. WILSON, Esq. He remained a member of the firm up to the day he was assassinated. This firm has had as one of its most attractive businesses of any engaged in the practice of the law. They were the legal advisers of several banking, insurance and other wealthy corporations. Mr. CRITTENDEN, in politics, has always been a Democrat. He possessed high legal and literary attainments, and was considered one of the ablest members of the Bar on this coast, and was looked upon as one of its shining lights. Genial and social in his intercourse, true as a friend, he gained the respect and confidence of all who came in contact with him. He was honored and respected by the Judiciary for his learning and manly deportment, by the Bar for the friendly manner in which he conducted himself in trying causes, always cool and deliberate, and by his clients for the careful firmness with which he watched their interests. Nothing could sway him from the path of duty and what he conceived to be the right. He leaves a family, consisting of a wife and seven children—four sons and three daughters—the eldest son a practicing lawyer in New-York.

In referring to the tragedy editorially the same journal says:

"Few of the more objectionable traits of a new civilization are so conspicuous as the general disregard of the sanctity of human life and of the purity of the marriage relation. On the dubious line which separates civilized from savage life, the pistol, the knife and the rifle are the ready instruments with which angry men make all things even. No sooner is the provocation given than the swift messenger of death is used on its errand of retribution or revenge. A reaction must pass away before the barbaric idea of self-vindication and a justment by force of arms can be fully understood in all its enormity in a community where the crack of the pistol and the sudden gleam of deadly steel have familiarized the popular mind with the practice of taking the law into one's own hands. Even the coolest judgment is disturbed, and the most sensitive perception of right calloused by the frequency of those acts of violence, committed with a rude sort of justice and with some grains of apparent right, so that they only pause for a moment, conclude that the victim deserved no sympathy, and pass on, unmindful of the fact that a greater wrong has been committed upon the community than upon the individual so suddenly taken off. It is a matter for marvel, as well as horror, to Europeans visiting America that every man holds his own and his fellow's life so cheaply. Quick to resent a fancied wrong or insult, the average American is also quick to avenge either, even though he expose himself to the deadlier chances of the defendant, or run the risk of sparing the real culprit and hurrying an innocent man out of the world. Considering the low state of public morals, it was not a very extraordinary thing that a prominent lawyer, otherwise a good and reputable citizen, should contract a guilty alliance with a woman who had no social position to lose by their connection. There was no special delicacy, so far as society knew, about revealing so much of that peculiar relation as would inform the world as to what it really was. And when the reputable citizen attempted to escape from the toils of the passionate syren, what wonder that she, so bold and manlike, should take into her hands the sure instrument for righting her fancied wrongs? It was as natural for her to do this as it was for her victim to have fallen first into the sin which has led to this final tragedy. Are not both these acts common enough? We are startled that a woman should shoot a man who is honestly trying to escape from her fatal embraces and redeem his clouded past; but shooting for the purpose of revenge or violent accomplishment of ends and is common enough in our poor style of civilization. If there had been an injured husband in the case taking the law into his own hands, the tragedy would have been less peculiar. Will these frequent deeds of violence, these disgraceful exposures, be a warning? Will society never take counsel of its fears for its own safety, and shut out from its higher privileges persons who insidiously sap the foundations of public virtue? This is not a subject to be turned off with a flippant sneer or an idle jest. It is the bounden duty of every honest man and woman in the land to keep high the standard of morality in the community, refusing to sanction either vice or violence, however disguised by fair repute or show of justice."

It is Good to be City Controller.

The following statement of Mr. CONNOLLY'S possessions has been forwarded to us, and as it is signed by the writer, he is entitled to have it published:

PART OF R. B. CONNOLLY'S PROPERTY.

Dwelling—No. 42 Park-avenue	$80,000
Furniture for same	50,000
House in Thirty-eighth-street, near Lexington-avenue	30,000
Furniture for same	20,000
Mansion on Fifth-avenue, where he is to reside when finished	200,000
Full block of land bounded by Fourth and Madison avenues, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, bought on Oct. 15, 1869, of James Lenox	227,500
Four-fifths of block of land bounded by Fourth and Madison avenues, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, bought on Oct. 22, 1869, of Peter B. Sweeny, Wm. M. Tweed and Hugh Smith	220,500
Six acres of land in the Twelfth Ward, all paid for according to his own acknowledgment, and valued at	600,000
Stables in Thirty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue	30,000
The charitable Mrs. R. B. Connolly makes a present of house No. 470 Second-avenue, about eighteen months ago, to Richard C. Beamish, who holds half a dozen sinecures, valued at	40,000
Salaries drawn by Mr. Connolly and his relatives	200,000

In conversation with the Controller, last May, he acknowledged to be the owner of the above-named property, and all paid for.

M. B. WHITE,
No. 400 East Fifty-ninth-street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 7, 1870.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESSING, on Saturday, transmitted another remittance of 10,000 thalers to the Central Committee in aid of the wounded at Berlin, which, with the previous remittances, makes a total of 280,000 thalers. During the past week $4,509 07 was received at the Consul-General's office, making a total since the commencement of the subscription of $223,638 74. The last week's contributions include a collection at Rochester to the amount of $2,824 16—$222 by the congregation of St. Paul's Church; $467 40 the proceeds of a concert given by the German vocal societies at Greenpoint, and $800 by the German Patriotic Aid Society of Cincinnati.

From the official report of Mr. EMIL SAUER, the Treasurer of the German Central Aid Society, in this City, it appears that the war fund collections of this Association, in aid of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the army, have reached the sum of $196,284 91, including a recent contribution from St. Louis to the amount of $20,200, of which $60,000 have been transmitted to the Consul-General, and 48,565 thalers were transmitted to Mr. VON SADOW, the President of the Berlin Central Aid Society, on Saturday.

The French National Subscription.

The French of Brookport, N. Y., and the Irish inhabitants of that town sympathizing with France, have collected $25 in aid of the French Relief Fund, and the Society Hebdomadaire, formed for the purpose of raising monthly subscriptions, has transmitted to the Committee its fifth contribution, to the amount of $57 75.

The French Collections at Mlle. Bousson.

Mlle. OTHYLIE BOUSSON, who since the beginning of the Franco-German war has been engaged in the noble enterprise of collecting goods and articles of comfort for the French soldiers, on Saturday forwarded another collection of goods in the steamer *Lafayette*, directed to the Committee de Secours, at Tours. This last collection of goods sent out by the above-mentioned lady is valued at $1,500, and efforts in this direction are continued with unabated zeal.

Dedication of St. Luke's German Lutheran Church, Brooklyn.

The well-known Methodist Church of Carlton-avenue, situated near Fort Greene, Brooklyn, was yesterday dedicated with imposing ceremonies, by its new possessors, the German Lutherans, under the name of the Deutsche Evangelische Lutheranische Kirche. The Methodists having built a larger place of worship, consented to dispose of the edifice for $14,000, and at that price it has come into the hands of the Lutherans, who have since spent a large sum in embellishing and enlarging it. The church, yesterday, was festooned with garlands, and ornamented in other ways by the ladies of the congregation. The building is an ornate frame structure with handsome Corinthian pillars richly sculptured at their capitals. The length from wall to wall is ninety feet, breadth forty feet, height thirty feet, and it can seat 1,500 people. A very powerful new organ, of excellent tone, has been added. The founders of the congregation are Baron POST, Messrs. J. E. STAHLMAN and MANNHEIM, and a few of the principal German residents of the neighborhood. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. RASGENER, the pastor of St. Mark's, New-York, who chose for his text first Philippians, eleventh verse. After making some appropriate remarks, he traced the numerous progress made by the Lutheran Church in the United States. The services ended by the singing of LUTHER'S grand old hymn, "Ein feste burg ist unsere Gott." Rev. J. H. BADES is the pastor.

A Police Sergeant Wounded by His Own Pistol.

Saturday morning, Sergeant JAS. LOONIE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was riding in Central Park with Sergeant F. J. BANFIELD, when one of the hind springs of the light wagon in which they were seated broke, causing the horse to start with such force as to throw LOONIE into the road. His pistol, which was in his pocket, was discharged by the concussion, and the ball, entering the fleshy part of the right shoulder, came out about four inches to the left, and fell into his boots. He was immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where his wound, which was found to be serious, but not dangerous, was dressed, and he was then conveyed to his home.

Murderous Affray in a Saloon.

At a late hour last evening FREDERICK ENGLE and HERMAN OVERBACK, both of whom live at Eighty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, entered the oyster saloon of CHARLES GUMPFF, at Eighty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, where they were attacked by PATRICK MACK, who inflicted three severe wounds on the head of OVERBACK and a severe cut over the left eye of ENGLE. MACK was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house.

Presbyterians in Council—The Five Million Fund.

At the last annual meeting of the Presbyteries of the United States, and the first meeting after the coming together of the Old and New Schools, it was voted to raise, within a year, $5,000,000, for Church extension and various Church purposes. To raise this amount of money, contributions must in some way be greatly multiplied. The Presbyterian churches of Newark have ascertained that the amount proportionately falling to them to raise will be about $80,000.

In view of this matter, and to consult together as to the best means of raising the amount, a meeting of all the churches in the Newark Presbytery was called, to be held at the Third Presbyterian Church in Newark last night. Rev. Dr. CRAVEN presided, and the meeting was addressed by the retiring Dr. CRAVEN, Rev. Drs. STEARNS, FOW SMITH, WILSON, and others. The meeting was very largely attended, and great interest in the cause was manifested. Some proposed to raise the amount by direct church contributions, while others feared that the regular charities would in that way be interfered with. A general expression of feeling took place, and all agree that in one way or another the amount will be promptly raised.

The same subject made a text for a discourse by Rev. Dr. STEARNS, at his Church, yesterday afternoon. He preached from the words: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Allusion was made to the same subject in the other Presbyterian Churches in the City.

RIOTOUS RAILROAD STRIKERS.

Serious Disturbance on the Belt Line—Barricades Erected and Travel Stopped—The New Drivers Set Upon by the Strikers, Stoned and Badly Beaten—A Policeman Injured.

The drivers of the Belt Line Railroad have been on a strike since Monday last, their alleged grievance being that the Company exacted extra work from them on Sundays for which they received no compensation. About a month ago they struck for a similar reason, but an amicable arrangement was made, by which they claim the Company agreed to pay them for their extra Sunday work. This agreement, they say, was not carried out in good faith, and on Monday the drivers again quit work. New men, it appears, were at once put in their places. On Friday Superintendent KELSO was apprised that the strikers meant to resort to violence to compel the Company to accede to their demands, and he therefore detailed a sufficient number of policemen to guard the cars on Saturday, and to protect the new drivers. Yesterday these precautions appear to have been omitted and accordingly the strikers attempted to carry out their programme, and for a time at least, partially succeeded. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a number of them gathered at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Avenue A, and placed some drays and trucks across the track to block the cars. This warlike manœuvre of course speedily attracted a crowd, and in a few minutes several thousand people were congregated there. A down car soon came along; the rioters made a savage attack on the driver with stones and other missiles and beat him badly. They also riddled the car windows with stones, but though there were several passengers in it, they escaped without injury. Showers of stones were also hailed on the car from the roofs of houses in the vicinity, in which, probably, some of the rioters resided. Several persons were struck with stones and more or less injured, though none seriously, except officer FALVEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who received a very severe cut over the eye. Capt. CAMERON, of that Precinct, with a squad of men hastened to the scene, and being shortly reinforced by men from several adjoining precincts, soon scattered the mob. Four or five arrests were made, but all but one of the parties established their innocence and were discharged. The running of the cars was suspended for the balance of the day, but will probably be resumed this morning under proper escort.

Christian Manliness—Lecture by Gen. O. O. Howard at Association Hall, Corner Twenty-Third-Street and Fourth-Avenue.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD lectured, last evening, before a very large audience at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, on the subject of "Christian Manliness." He commenced his address by adopting the definition of Christian manliness given by a distinguished preacher in Philadelphia—to stand up for Jesus—as his text. These words, when taken into the soul and acted out in life, constituted Christian manliness. In order to its attainment, he asserted, we should be enrolled in the service of Christ, not merely by professing his teachings and being good, charitable and kind, according to the world's idea of the meaning of these words, but we should be prepared for any and every sacrifice the emergency may require for the advancement of the Divine interest. In the time of war the indifferent and hesitant were not honored and appreciated by the nation, and only those who went to the front, forgetful of every social relation, and withstood the rush of battle, received their country's gratitude and love. A Christian soldier should bear the uniform of Christ, and though it was not supposed that on every occasion he was to recite Scripture texts, he should bear the evidence of his service about him, and let all men know that his were Christian sentiments and none others. Christian manliness, he maintained, was not opposed to the development of the mental or physical faculties, or to well-regulated enjoyment, but was in direct harmony with them, for the true expression of Christian character was joy. In conclusion, he said that the very epitome of true strength, courage and worth was to stand up for Jesus in thought, word and action as became His true soldiers and followers.

The Hildise Bund—Meeting of the Central Body of Five States.

Hilf dir selbst—"Help yourself"—is the motto of a society organized about thirteen months ago, by a few influential and public-spirited Germans, and which in that short period has increased to more than 5,000 members. The object of the society is to better the condition of the working classes, by the creation of a capital fund for relief in times of sickness and want, life insurance, and the co-operative business enterprises. The "Bund" consists of sections, district bodies, central bodies, and the council of the Bund. The council of the Bund is composed of the Presidents and representatives of the central bodies, and meets annually. Sections are composed of 100 members, and are designated by numbers bestowed upon them by the central bodies. Central bodies consist of the Presidents and delegates of the sections. District bodies are organized, subject to the authority of the central bodies.

The central body, representing sections in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and Wisconsin, held its monthly meeting at Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, yesterday afternoon. Mr. JOHN H. BELING, President, called the meeting to order, 200 delegates answering to roll-call. One hundred and fifty sections were represented by three delegates each from the States above named.

Reports from the Central, Finance and Executive Committees were read, and proved satisfactory to the body. The sum of $800 in benefits was paid during the months of October. This relief fund, started last May, had $5,000 in bank. Mr. A. KAUFMAN, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with which the society has entered into an agreement, gave a satisfactory explanation of the accounts of the surplus fund of the society, and repelled the attacks made by blackmailers. He stated that a full report would be made to the council of the Bund at their annual meeting, and would be published. Mr. LEVI in the course of some remarks alluded to the fund of $200 which is given to every crippled member as one of the most excellent features of the Bund. He also referred to the spread of the society among all nationalities, especially the Americans.

Messrs. JULIUS MAIER and F. MAURER were elected members of the Executive Committee of the Relief Fund for the ensuing term. The meeting adjourned, seemingly well pleased with the result of the deliberations.

Terrible Affray in a Lager-Beer Saloon—Attempted Murder by Four Men—A Man Stabbed in the Neck and Face.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a terrible affray occurred in ECKERT'S lager-beer saloon, on the Hackensack plank road, in West Hoboken Township, in which four Germans attempted to murder a man named WM. NOE, who was severely, if not fatally, stabbed about the neck and face.

Subsequently, NOE made an affidavit before Justice REINHARDT that one JACOB APPEL and three brothers, HENRY, CHRISTIAN and FREDERICK PFEIFER, committed an assault and battery on him with intent to kill, by striking and cutting him several times in the face and neck with a pair of shears, and also with attempting to shoot him.

Constable DRESHER, with the assistance of several citizens who were deputized for the purpose, succeeded in effecting the arrest of the accused parties, who are all Germans, and they were committed to the County Jail to await the result of NOE'S injuries. The latter was attended by Dr. RYAN, who found a deep wound in the neck, under the right ear, a frightful stab under the left eye, and a cut across the cheek. The doctor pronounces the injuries dangerous. A pair of shears, covered with blood, and which it is claimed were used by APPEL, were found in ECKERT'S place.

It is stated that the prisoners had an old animosity against NOE, and upon meeting him in ECKERT'S yesterday morning commenced an onslaught upon him, but he being a powerful man, and fighting desperately, they resorted to arms, and would undoubtedly have killed him on the spot but for the timely interference of some citizens who were attracted by the noise of the affray. The prisoners were very reticent, and were not disposed to make any explanation of the affair.

Erie Mismanagement—To Englewood by Water.

The village of Englewood, a thriving town on the Northern Railroad, of New-Jersey, will soon have means of water transportation to New-York by the way of the Overpeck creek. A company, (chartered by the last Legislature,) of which Mr. JACOB S. WETMORE is President, propose to dig a canal from the creek at Christy's Mills to Englewood, a distance of one mile, at a cost of $40,000. The citizens have also constructed a road, at an expense of $18,000, down the Palisades to a dock on the Hudson, from which place a steamer will carry passengers and freight to New-York, after the 1st of May next. The management of the Northern Railroad, which has fallen into the hands of the Erie Railroad Company, is such as to compel the citizens of Englewood to find new channels of transportation.

Startling Highway Robbery at the Iron Steps, Jersey City—Attempt to Murder.

At 111 o'clock last night a respectable appearing elderly German named LOUIS MARNAK, residing at No. 6 Centre Market-place, New-York, was attacked by highwaymen, robbed, and narrowly escaped being murdered at the iron steps leading from Franklin-street, Jersey City, to the foot of the Palisades, just north of ROEMMELE & LEICHT'S brewery.

Mr. MARNAK had descended nearly half way down the flights of steps, when a man suddenly sprang in front and seizing him by the throat, knocked him down, and then commenced beating him. He called out "Murder," "Police," &c., when two men a little way above cried out, "Shut up, or we'll throw you off the precipice and break your d—d neck." At the same instant MARNAK saw the glimmer of bright steel raised over him, and throwing up his

PHILOSOPHY OF SWEARING.

Thinkers, as Mr. MILL would say, have not done justice to the great subject of profane swearing. They have come to the discussion in what the Comtists would call a theological spirit, by acting on the dictate of the irrelevant plea that because swearing is wicked, the instinctive grasp of oaths, the passion for fitting them into the crevices of common speech, and the inability of any race to walk without the crutches of imprecation, lie, therefore, beneath the dignity of philosophic research. Yet, in reality, few subjects will more richly reward, as thinkers would say, the labors of deductive and inductive study. Swearing is as universal as sin. Just as every race and every individual makes use of some stimulant, whether it be tobacco or gossip, pugilism or sermon-hunting, dram-drinking or morning-calls, so all of us, whether pious or wicked, habitually swear in some of the thousand fashions which lie open to the wit or the stupidity of man. Men swear for the reason that children scream, because they lack a command of words, and because an oath, like a loud cry, has often the force of a whole sentence. Essentially, therefore, the genesis of profane swearing belongs to the province of the psychologist or the rhetorician, and not to that of the theologian. Hence profane swearing must be put down, not by sermons, but by lessons in correct thinking and good writing.

If we approach the discussion in the scientific spirit for which we are indebted to the example of *La Philosophie Positive*, we shall find that oaths do not stand by themselves in the hierarchy of moral science, but are generically related to every form of unscientific expression. When an illiterate Irishman answers a summons for the payment of his rent with the threat that, "by Saint Patrick," he will let daylight through his landlord's head, he means, of course, to use the most potent form of words within the compass of his vocabulary. But outside the range of imprecation, his armory of phrases is small and ill-furnished. The bald statement of the fact that he means to shoot his landlord would, he feels, be as feeble and prosaic as the mandate of a bank check, "Pay to John Smith, Esq., or bearer, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling;" and, discerning the weakness of such a phrase, an Irishman would like to make the check emphatic by adding a threat and an oath; so that the summons to the banker would run thus: "If you don't pay the money, then, by St. Patrick, I will shoot you the next time I am in town." Now here, as Mr. MILL would say, the appeal to St. Patrick "connotes" a profound store of inarticulate resolution. What the Irishman means to imply is something like this: "Saint Patrick is the patron saint of the island that owns me. He is the symbol, both of my own land and of that heavenly guardianship which, despite the base Saxon, has made the Green Isle the first country on earth, and her people the flower of the human race. St. Patrick is my special saint, the only saint whom I can couple with the solemnities of the shillelagh or potheen. Hence, when I call St. Patrick to witness that I will shoot my landlord or my banker, I offer the attestation of all those elements of my nature which are religious and Irish; I mean to say that I will keep my word, as surely as I believe in St. Patrick and belong to the Green Isle."

Such, when analyzed, is the assurance conveyed by the Hibernian oath. The oath saves him from the trouble of thinking with clearness, and expressing his meaning with precision. It is a symbol which vaguely gives emphasis. Oaths, therefore, have justly been called the italics of the vulgar. When a young lady wishes to make any part of a letter particularly emphatic, she feels that her command over the forms of rhetoric is too small to convey the requisite verbal force; so she follows the example of the Irishman, and resorts to a mechanical device, by underscoring the words on which she means the reader to lay special stress. That is the fashion in which she swears. Hence, the quantity of imprecation in the epistles of pious and half-educated young ladies is appalling. And even professional men of letters often betray a like inability to say what they mean without resorting to such vague symbols as the "Saint Patrick" of the illiterate Hibernian, or the under-scoring of the boarding-school miss. A like infirmity of expression makes the French people habitually resort to what we may call oaths of gesticulation. Their distinctive mark as talkers is their inability to speak for five minutes without shrugging their shoulders. None but a Frenchman, or rather a French woman, can raise the shoulders with that quick, graceful jerk, and lift the eyebrows with that air of bland bewilderment, and cover the face with that air of baffled wisdom, which constitute the shrug of good society. Some future Darwin, when tracing the genesis of national manners, will expend volumes to prove that, just as ages were needed for the transformation of monkeys into men, so it took ages of breeding to give that special pliancy of fibre, that litheness of muscle, that sensitiveness of nerve, which we find revealed in the capacity to condense a sentence or a page into an epigram of gesticulation. Yet the shrug belongs to the same family as the oath, since it substitutes a mechanical form of expression for that constantly changing and essentially individual device of phrase which demands precision of thought and style. When a Frenchman is asked why BAZAINE has not gone away from Metz in a balloon to organize the Gardes Mobiles, why the Francs-Tireurs do not cut to pieces the railway lines on the way from Paris to the Rhine, or why VICTOR HUGO fancies that he can save France by marks of exclamation, the puzzled listener shrugs his shoulders, and thus implies, "The thing is unaccountable, monsieur; the plans of M. GAMBETTA are as inscrutable as the functions of the east wind; fate seems to have cursed *La Belle France*, and the situation is execrable." An Englishman or an American would answer such a question by letting off a heavy oath, just as, when the safety-valve is lifted, an engine lets off steam. Yet the profane exclamation would mean no more than the shrug of the Frenchman. He swears with his shoulders, while his less refined neighbors swear with their mouths. Of course he is also enriched with an armory of verbal oaths, which he wields with much more effect than he has recently handled the Chassepôt; but that armory is only an auxiliary force, and his inexhaustible store of shrugs gives him a command over the resources of imprecation, to which, as MACAULAY would have said, the history of profane swearing presents no parallel.

If men swear at all, they ought to swear well. We mean, not that they should swear profusely, but that they should aim at originality and variety of style. In England there is little or no chance that swearing will improve in style, because the art has now been cast aside by men of education, and has been left to the illiterate and the profane. In such countries as Italy, on the other hand, the art has been saved from decline by the past piety of the Italian people, and by the exceptionally rich deposits of theological or mythological tradition. An Italian peasant can swear by any one of the thousand saints with whom he has been made acquainted by the Church, and some of whom the Church has borrowed from heathendom; so that he blasphemes with a strength borrowed from the piety of all past ages. An English peasant, on the contrary, knows nothing about saints, those of England having all been killed three hundred years ago by HENRY VIII; and thus the poor fellow is thrown back on the resources of his own wit. So also, it is true, are the people of America, who left all saints and other relics of Popery behind them when they set sail in the *Mayflower* to make themselves subject to the Constitution of the United States, and who have subsequently discouraged the manufacture of saints, lest such a branch of industry should menace republican institutions. But for the lack of a hagiology America has more than made up by the mental activity of her people, and by the culture of the men who lead her swearing population.

While England has left the art of imprecation to cab-men, coal-heavers, and men who go to music-halls, America still commits it to her lawyers, Senators, and regular attendants at church. A citizen of the United States finds a command over the resources of profane speech compatible with a fervent profession of faith in Roman Catholicism or Unitarianism. And even when men have been educated at Harvard, when they have listened to the lectures of Mr. LOWELL, and when their scholastic culture would escape reproach in England, they resort to the emphasis of imprecation. Thus the swearing of America, and especially that of the South and the far West, displays an originality of conception and a variety of image for which we look in vain when the emphasis of oaths is merely the last refuge of ignorance. Indeed, it might plausibly be argued that if America would devote as much vigor of mind and skill of phrase to writing as to profane swearing, a single generation would suffice to take away the reproach that she is destitute of a great literature. She wastes in vague curses the vocabulary of a Shakespeare. Preachers might also find fault with the habit on the ground that to blaspheme is as wicked as to steal; but, obeying the dictate of AUGUSTE COMTE, we dispense with the guidance of the theological spirit, and we criticise the Transatlantic habit of imprecation on the ground that it betrays a want of real culture and precision of mind, that it fosters looseness of thought, and that it proclaims a whole nation so to lack the faculty of exact expression as to be dependent for emphasis on the machinery of italics. The Americans obey one literary canon by swearing well, but they sin against a greater literary canon by swearing at all. To America there will come a day in which the school of religion and the school of rhetoric will work so harmoniously that a Senator or a member of Mr. BEECHER's church will deem it as degrading to use an oath as to make a slip in grammar. Imprecations will some day be as rare as inelegancies of style.—*The Spectator.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The past week has not been an eventful one in real estate, and but comparatively little business has been transacted. The election has occupied public attention almost exclusively, and, although, at the Exchange, the attendance of operators daily has been fair, but little interest in the market has been manifested, and sales were made only on Thursday. On that day property to the amount of $169,050 was disposed of. Of this sum, $85,750 was for property in this City, $69,800 for houses and lots in Brooklyn, and $13,300 for a country residence at Lake Mahopac, in Putnam County, sold by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. The other sales were effected by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., and Col. JAMES M. MILLER. The Continental Hotel at Long Branch, the property of Mr. WM. B. BURROWES, was also offered at auction on Thursday by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer. It was, however, subsequently withdrawn, as the bids received were far below its real value. The lateness of the season operated in bringing about this result, for an investment of this nature requires a large amount of capital, which would necessarily lie idle until the opening of the Summer season. The figures given above represent the totals of public business transacted last week, both for New-York and Brooklyn, as no sales were made during the week at the Exchange in that city.

The transfer record of the week is again a good one, notwithstanding that the value of City property transferred is not as large as that for the week previous. Activity still marks the transfer of property in Brooklyn, and the figures are above the average, being nearly as large as the week before. For the week ending Friday, Nov. 4, the footings of the table were as follows: Number of transfers New-York, 171; value of property, $2,849,879; number of transfers Brooklyn, 197; value of property, $1,252,870. The following is the table for the week just passed:

	No. Transfers New-York.	Value.	No. Transfers Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday, Nov. 5	20	$274,531	21	$207,223
Monday, Nov. 7	21	299,912	37	223,825
Tuesday, Nov. 8	24	403,770	23	162,100
Wednesday, Nov. 9	16	310,000	21	156,805
Thursday, Nov. 10	17	479,505	29	283,602
Friday, Nov. 11	12	103,950	27	222,700
Total	110	$1,871,668	158	$1,236,265

Among the leases recorded during the week that of the premises No. 490 Broadway is worthy of notice, rented for five years as follows: First year, $10,000; four years succeeding, $12,000 per annum.

For the present week the transactions proposed are noticeable both from their number and on account of the intrinsic value of the property offered. Should the results be as favorable as is hoped for by the projectors of the various sales, a revival of business to some extent may be expected this Fall, whereas, on the other hand, should but little interest be manifested in the transactions, it is not probable that any more large sales will be arranged to take place before Spring. The following is a summary of the sales for this week, with a brief description of the property offered, and the attention of those interested in real estate is particularly called to the same, as seldom before has so large an amount of really valuable City property been offered at one time:

To-morrow (Tuesday) at the Exchange, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will dispose of the following desirable City property: Twenty-three lots and gores on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, just east of Tenth-avenue; two lots on One Hundred and Forty-second-street, west of the Boulevard; seven lots on Sixty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; lots on Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth streets, respectively between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and a plot of ground on Eightieth-street, between Second and Third avenues. Also a brown-stone house, together with a lot on Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. This sale is a peremptory one, and the terms upon which the property is offered are liberal.

To-morrow, also, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell the property known as the Allemania Club-house, situated on the south side of East Sixteenth-street, between Union-square and Fifth-avenue. The premises comprise a four-story brick building and the ground in fee, and the sale is made by order of HENRY ROSENBLATT, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Club. Of the purchase money, $35,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The lot is 37½ feet on Sixteenth-street, 38½ feet in the rear, 181¼ feet in depth on the west side, and 172½ feet on the east side. The building is a substantial four-story structure, well finished, and in good repair; it covers nearly the entire lot, and is admirably arranged for a club-house, having a commodious theatre and concert hall, restaurant and billiard-rooms, ten-pin alley, private parlors, smoking-rooms, and all other requisites. The property is a valuable one. D. M. SEAMAN will also, to-morrow, at the Exchange, dispose of a desirable factory property on West Twenty-fifth-street, known as Nos. 550 and 552. The lots are each 25x98.9, and upon them are two three-story factory buildings, each 50x35, containing gas, water, steam pipes, engine, boiler, shafting, and other machinery, suitable for any manufacturing business.

In addition to the above sales, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will also, to-morrow, at the Exchange, offer the first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, 25 feet north of Eighty-fifth-street, and opposite the Central Park. Also the first-class four-story brown-stone-front English basement house and lot situate on the north side of West Twenty-third-street, 325 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and known as No. 331, with laundry, and servants' hall on the rear. Also the three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 145 feet east of Fourth-avenue. All these pieces of property are handsomely located, and furnish an excellent opportunity for a purchase to those wishing to secure a residence in the City.

In Brooklyn, to-morrow, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, J. COLE as auctioneer will hold another large sale of Prospect Park lots, offering seventy-four in all. The lots to be sold constitute the unsold portion of the estate of THEODORUS POLHEMUS, deceased, and are situated on President, Union and Sackett streets respectively, in the vicinity of Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh avenues. This sale is attracting considerable attention on the part of those conversant with Brooklyn real estate.

On Wednesday, at the Exchange, the great Dyckman sale will be held, a brief reference to which proposed transaction was made in this column on Saturday. The sale is made by order of the executors of ISAAC DYCKMAN, deceased, and will be conducted by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co., B. F. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer. The property, as has been said, comprises forty acres of land divided into 286 lots, situated at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward of the City. Most of the lots to be sold lie between the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, beginning at Two Hundred and First-street. Several plots, however, with valuable water fronts will also be disposed of. The lots belonging to this same estate, sold on the first and second days of June last, were located in this immediate vicinity, but above the tract now divided, and consequently not so valuable. The total receipts of that sale were $435,000, for 903 lots, or an average of about $450 per lot. It is predicted that the sale of Wednesday will show even a more satisfactory result. This transaction, in addition to the value of the property, is an interesting one, as it must necessarily be one of the last sales of the old farms on Manhattan Island, as nearly every similar tract has been long since parted with by the original occupants. The peculiar location of this property also adds to it value, for if the formation of the land in the upper part of the City is observed, it will be seen that there is no more favorable place on the Harlem River above McComb's Dam than this for business purposes, as Dyckman-street, which must be the main avenue between the grand eastern and grand western drives, intersects and divides this property. This fact, together with the water-fronts to be sold with the lots and the vast projected improvements in this section of New-York, make the sale of Wednesday a most important one.

On Wednesday, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will also sell at the Exchange, five lots on the south-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and in addition a number of lots in Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, between the First and Avenue A; a portion of this latter property is now used as a coal-yard.

On Thursday, at the Exchange, one of the most important and largest sales of the season will be made, under the auspices of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., consisting of 116 lots in the vicinity of Central Park, and comprising some of the choicest unimproved property now in the market. Extensively advertised as this sale has been—for in addition to the advertisements in the daily journals, a descriptive pamphlet has been placed in nearly every house in New-York—an extended notice is rendered unnecessary. Property lying on both sides of the Park will be sold, and among the lots offered are twelve fronting the Park, on the block between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Other specially prominent Park fronts are offered, thirty-nine in all, and besides several parcels forming consecutive fronts of 200 feet and over. The proposed sale is without exception the most noteworthy of the year, and, as is to be expected, is attracting great attention in real estate circles.

Another important sale announced for Thursday is that to be held by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, also at the Exchange, of business lots, thus differing from the Central Park sale, where the lots are chiefly designed for private use. The lots to be sold by the latter firm, are located on Church and Greenwich, between Thames and Rector streets, in full view of Broadway, overlooking Trinity Church grounds. The following is a schedule of the sale: Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Trinity-place, and Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Greenwich-street. This ground is leased for a term of years, with renewal covenants, at $8,120 80 ground rent, on which the lessee has erected large warehouses with iron fronts on Church-street. This includes three different leases, which will be sold separately. Also Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Trinity-place, covered with warehouses uniform in appearance with the above, built by the owners of the property, which will be divided and sold in two parts, making a total of 228 feet 9½ inches on Church street, and 125 feet 8½ inches on Greenwich-street. The premises now leased by the General Government for the public stores adjoin this property, and the importance of the proposed transaction can be seen at a glance. The sale is made by order of Messrs. EDWARD AUSTIN and SAMUEL COLGATE, trustees, and is peremptory.

On Thursday, in addition to the above sales, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will also offer some desirable City property. The sales referred to comprise the announcements of the week as yet made, but, should others be projected, they will receive due notice.

In regard to private transactions, WM. H. RAYNOR reports having disposed of the following property at private sale, at the prices annexed: Two lots, north-east corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eighth-street; sixteen street lots, north side of One Hundred and Eighth-street, and two, north-west corner of One Hundred and Eighth-street and Second-avenue, all low and swampy, sold for $32,600, subject to tax leases. Also, two lots, north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, $12,000, which have been resold for $15,500.

Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL also report having recently negotiated sales as follows, of suburban real estate:

Farm for Messrs. Paulding Bros, near Tarrytown	$45,000
Farm for Mr. Wm. J. Decker, near Tarrytown	26,400
Farm for estate of Theodore Grunenthal, Nyack	56,280
Farm for Wm. C. Templeton, Nyack	62,500
Plot of four acres for Mr. Canfield, Nyack	16,000
House for Commodore Wm. Voorhees, Nyack	6,000
House and nine acres for John H. Mabbett, near Tarrytown	9,300
Total	$221,450

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Dey-st., dimensions not stated, Armon-Court, in University-place, bet. 11th and 12th sts	$5,000
Liberty and Temple sts., s. w. corner, 52.6x54.5x51.x54.2	63,000
Orchard-st., e. s., No. 46, 25x87.6	28,500
7th-st., s. s., 105.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22.8x90.10	20,500
10th-st., n. s., 244 ft. w. of Avenue A, 22x98.4	20,000
38th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9	10,000
43d-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	16,000
44th-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 5th av., 18.9x100.5	17,000
45th-st., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.6x100.5	28,500
53d-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100.5	70,000
54th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	31,000
55th-st., n. s., 543 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x100	29,500
56th-st., s. s., 550 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	55,000
60th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x100.5	39,000
116th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.6	2,000
Madison-av. and 133d-st., s. w. corner, 19.11x80	22,000
Madison-av., e. s., 66 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20.9x100	53,000
Park-av., e. s., 68 ft. w. of 34th-st., 20x80	35,000
6th-av., 49 ft. s. of 36th-st., 24.8x62	26,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bainbridge-st. and Patchen, n. w. corner, 100x135	$2,800
Baltic-st. and 4th-av., n. e. corner, 189.6x100 } Baltic-st. and 4th-av., s. e. corner, 175x56.1 }	8,500
Cambridge-st., w. s., 148.4 ft. s. of Gates-av., 16.8x100	8,000
Cambridge-st., w. s., 148.4 ft. s. of Gates-av., 16.8x100	8,000
Centre-st., s. e. s., 300 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 25x100	300
Centre-st., s. e. s., 300 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 25x100	300
Downing-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Gates-av., 22x101	2,200
Downing-st., e. s., 147 ft. s. of Gates-av., 3x101	270
East Broadway, n. s., adjoining Jno. Hageman and others, 77.5x293.9	4,000
Huntington-st., s. s., 291.8 ft. w. of Court-st., 50x100, h. and l. } Huntington-st., s. s., 358.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100, h. and l. }	22,000
Madison-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100	600
Madison-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100	6,500
Newell-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Norman-av., 25x100	800
Prospect-st., n. s., 99.11 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 25x75, h. and l.	3,191
Van Buren-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	1,300
Varet-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Graham-av., 50x100	2,500
Willow-st., w. s., 101.2 ft. n. of Clark-st., 24.7x101	6,250
York-st., n. s., 233 ft. e. of Jay-st., 22x90	nom.
York-st., n. s., 157 ft. e. of Jay-st., 44x90	4,500
Twelfth-st., s. s., 357.3 ft. e. of Sixth-av., 18.8x100	3,500
Twelfth-st., n. s., 301 ft. e. of Sixth-av., 18.9x100	3,500
Twentieth-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. n. w. of Tenth-av., 50x100	1,000
40th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	1,200
Gates-av., n. s., 465.3 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 19.9x100, h. and l.	7,500
Graham-av. and De Bevoise-st., s. e. cor., 29x90	10,650
Grattan-st., s. s., 22 ft. e. of Bogart-st., 50x100	1,700
Lafayette-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16x100, h. and l.	1,000
Myrtle-av., s. w. s., 46 ft. n. w. of Rodney-st., 21x70, h. and l.	8,500
Canarsie and Flatlands Neck road, s. s., parcels C and D, Mary Vandeveer's, 368.9x979.8	57,200
Flatlands to Crook's Mills property, adjoining J. R. Lott's, 34x—	400

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Port Richmond.

Shore Road, 74.8 ft. e. of Enos Dupuy's, 22.6x44	$1,000
Richmond-st. and Centreville road, corner, 85x104	450

Westfield.

Amboy road, part of Seguine's homestead, 34 66-100 acres } Beadle's Mill to Bloomington road, adjoining S. Seguine's, about 19 acres }	$6,300

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Congress-st., w. s., 203 ft. from Elm-st., 27x95	$2,100
Prince-st., e. s., 177 ft. s. of South Orange-av., 25x100	3,800
Washington corner Court-st., 75.6x103	7,650

Belleville.

Belleville to Bloomfield Road, 6 86-100 acres	$7,000

Bloomfield.

Berkley-av., e. s., 278 ft. n. of Dodd-st., 100x258.9	$1,600

Orange.

South Cleveland-st., w. s., 159 ft. s. of White-st., 106x115	$3,000
South Cleveland-st., e. s., 265 ft. s. of White-st., 54x110	3,000
South Cleveland-st., e. s., 53 ft. s. of White-st., 53x106	3,000
South Cleveland-st., w. s., 53 ft. s. of White-st., 53x112 } South Cleveland-st., e. s., 106 ft. s. of White-st., 159x109 } White and Essex sts., s. w. corner, 105x161 }	20,000
Glebe-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of C. Nickols' property, 25x137.2	475

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD HOUSE—EXCELLENT LOCATION—FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.—The three-story high-stoop house No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; modern improvements; immediate possession. To examine, apply at house; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-class medium-size house, in Green-av., near Classon-av. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding securities, at Elizabeth, a city of 25,000, with good schools, churches, markets, pavements, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, cheap and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban cottage, within two minutes' of the West Elizabeth Station, and within a mile of the Union Depots, &c.; 45 minutes' from Liberty-st., situated in the best and prospectively the handsomest part of the city; house of 15 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $13,000; easy payments; rent till April, $500. Address C. C., Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, farm 40 acres; good dwelling and out-buildings; well located on Staten Island; of easy access. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A SNUG LITTLE HOMESTEAD AT A bargain; cottage, barn, orchard, 3¼ acres, near church, &c.; only $2,500. C. H. Oliver, 7 Beekman-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FACTORY IN Jersey City, with power throughout; fifty-horse engine, water front, and suitable for any kind of business. Inquire of G. E. WINANTS, No. 464 West 23d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, to a man and wife, without children. Apply on the premises, No. 103 East 28th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
B. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1870,
at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Isaac Dyckman,

FORTY ACRES
IN 286 LOTS, OF THE
DYCKMAN ESTATE,

at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward of New-York. Sixty per cent. on mortgage. For maps and particulars apply at the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executors' Counsel, No. 133 Nassau-st.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.
BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
NO. 91 CEDAR-ST.
Will sell at
AUCTION
On THURSDAY, Nov. 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Edward Austen and Samuel Colgate, trustees, that valuable property on Church-st. extension, (formerly Trinity-place,) between Rector and Thames sts., being in full view of Broadway, and overlooking Trinity Church grounds, and on one side extending through to Greenwich-st., known as Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Trinity-place, and Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Greenwich-st. This portion of the ground is leased for a term of years, with renewal covenants at $8,120 80 ground rent, on which have been erected by the lessee massive and substantial warehouses, six stories high, covering the entire property, with iron fronts on Church-st.
Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Trinity-place, on which the owners have erected warehouses of the same kind, uniform in appearance with the others, the whole comprising a total of about 229 feet on Church-st. and 125 feet on Greenwich-st.
For further particulars and maps, apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, Esq., No. 287 Pearl-st., or to the auctioneers,
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 91 Cedar-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK AND BROADWAY PROPERTY.
Will be sold at auction at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1870, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
BROADWAY AND SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—The north-west corner lot, 26 feet front on Broadway, 99½ feet front on 73d-st. One of the most valuable corners in market.
SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—North side, commencing 118½ feet west of Broadway. Two lots, each 25x45.
SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET—South side, commencing 81 feet west of Broadway. Two lots, each 25x158.
SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—South side, commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av. Five lots, each 25x102.
Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON 5TH-AV., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK AND ON WEST 23D-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FIFTH-AVENUE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the easterly side of 5th-av., 25 feet north of 85th-st., and opposite the Central Park. Also
WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone-front English basement house and lot situate on the north side of West 23d-st., 325 feet west of 8th-av., and known as No. 331, with laundry and servants' hall on the rear.
Maps and particulars at office of the auctioneers.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 2D STS.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 2d sts., known as No. 394 East Houston-st. and No. 285 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1859, at a rent of $150 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
SEVENTY-FOUR LOTS PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY, being the remaining part of the estate of Theodorus Polhemus, deceased.
To be sold on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn:
4 lots corner 6th av. and President-st.
8 lots on 5th-av., corner of President and Union sts.
33 lots on Union-st., between 4th and and 7th avs.
15 lots on President-st., between 4th and 6th avs.
14 lots on Sackett-st., between 4th and 6th avs.
Sale positive. Terms, 60 per cent. Maps ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT ON 79TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of 79th-st., 145 feet east of 4th-av. The house is 50 feet deep, has basement and sub-cellar, and contains the modern improvements; the parlor story is finished with black walnut; parlor hall laid in white marble. Lot 20x102.2 feet; 79th-st. is 100 feet wide.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
ELEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD (BLOOMINGDALE ROAD—Five lots south-west corner of 123d-st.
COAL-YARD FOR SALE.
EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Nos. 424, 426, 428, south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.
EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Three lots, in rear of above, now used as a coal-yard, and well supplied with offices, dwelling, sheds, stables, &c.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
FACTORY PROPERTY ON WEST 25TH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, two lots with the two new 3-story brick factory buildings, each 50x35, Nos. 550 and 552 West 25th-st., contains gas, water, steam-pipes, engine, boiler, shafting, &c., suitable for any manufacturing business. Lots, each, 25x98.9; immediate possession. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE—OF VALUABLE LOTS on 64th, 80th, 98th, 99th, 128th, 129th and 42d sts. Also, a valuable BROWN-STONE HOUSE.
By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1870.
Call for maps, giving full description of the property, at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, NOV. 15, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—Six lots north-east corner 127th-st., 60 per cent. on mortgage.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.
Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.
ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.
Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.
Loans negotiated.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 28 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on the 6th day of December, 1870.
Polls open at 11 A. M.
WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.
BUFFALO, Nov. 12, 1870.

$50,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, on Broadway property; also, other sums to suit on City, Brooklyn or Jersey. RUFUS K. MCHARG, Commissioner for all the States, No. 162 Broadway.

STOLEN—FIRST MORTGAGE BOND (NUMber in to-morrow's issue) for $500, of the South-side Railroad of Long Island. Parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH
RAILROAD,
OF KENTUCKY,
FIRST MORTGAGE
8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year
Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and forty-three miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000,) amount to $3,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised protecting the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 28 Broad-st.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.
Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.
The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.
For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.
In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.
Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE POSITION OF BOOK-KEEPER and cashier, or some similar permanent and responsible position, is wanted by a young man for several years past book-keeper and cashier for large wholesale and manufacturing houses; best City reference furnished. Address W. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

CITY STOCKS
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.
CITY 5s OF 1870,
due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.
CITY 7s OF 1885,
sold at a small premium.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certificate of deposit issued by the West Side Bank to THOS. GILLIS, dated Nov. 3, 1870, No. 738, for $1,480, the same having been lost and payment thereof stopped.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee,
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Nov. 1, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of City, County and State taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst., to which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good operator; no objection to the care of grown children; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; is able to take entire charge of the kitchen; no objection to the country; five years' reference. Apply at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as dress-maker; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; also Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; City references. Apply at No. 20 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of French, Protestant, professed, and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, chamber-maids, young girls for house-work, waitresses, nurses, those lately landed. At No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress or lady's maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse; excellent seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on machines; good dress-maker; very best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and good plain sewer; is a good waitress, chamber-maid and nurse; very willing and obliging young woman; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO EXperienced girls, one as first-class chamber-maid and laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; both have best City reference. Apply at No. 124 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and do plain sewing; no objection to the country or to travel; best City reference. Call or address No. 420 4th-av., in the fancy-store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a laundress', or chamber-maid and laundress', or fine washing situation; she is a splendid fine washer; can do all kinds of French fluting, polishing, &c.; excellent chamber-maid; has the best five years' City references. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook; can be seen for three days, at No. 324 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle, if required; no objection to travel to any part of Europe with a lady. Apply at 40 32d-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on all sewing-machines; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 325 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or waiting alone; can do either; wages, $10; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 413 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman desires a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, fluting, &c., and highly recommended by former employers. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress or would assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 64 West 39th-st., for two days, where she will give satisfactory references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and his wife, the charge of a gentleman's house in the City or a short distance in the country; first-class testimonials as to capability. Address J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY DESIRABLE PERson, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant or growing children thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable, and a very good cook; meats, game, pastry, creams, excellent bread, biscuit, &c., baker, good soups; City or country; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, highly recommended, a situation to take care of grown children, or an infant; would make herself useful in any way. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; understands her business. Can be seen Monday, Nov. 14, at present employers, No. 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid, or waitress and chamber-maid; first-class City references. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as housekeeper; has good references. Can be seen at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, jellies, and side dishes; good City reference. Address No. 219 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a trustworthy, honest person; good reference; a home wanted; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 744 3d-av.; pull top bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a gentlemen's boarding-house; good City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and to assist with washing; is willing and obliging: the best of references. Apply at No. 109 West 13th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, who prefers a home to wages; good City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing and fluting; good reference. Call at No. 234 East 36th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands it thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT girl, with good reference, a situation in the City or country; is a good cook and laundress; understands dairy work. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND to assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 257 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., may be found a large number of first-class servants with excellent recommendations, suitable for gentlemen's families, both Protestant and Catholic, for city and country.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., first-class male and female help of all nations constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled.

ATTENTION!—LADIES IN WANT OF good German, French and Irish servants can be suited at the office No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant widow woman, a situation as laundress and chamber-maid, or general house-work in a private family; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 344 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress, or to take care of children, by an intelligent and competent colored girl, with the very best recommendations; has been four years in her present place. Apply at No 131 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid or plain seamstress; can give very best City reference from the lady whom she is now with. Address Dr. O. A. White, 222 2d-av.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY Company of the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature; this Company will furnish good and reliable help to families, merchants, hotels, farmers, and all in want of employes, and will also guarantee the honesty of such help. Office, No. 4 Union-square, next door to East 14th-st. Authorized capital, $200,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.—Authorized capital $200,000. Cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, seamstresses, governesses, teachers, house-keepers, clerks, &c., furnished with situations by this Company. Office No. 4 Union-square, next door to East 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant married man, a situation in the capacity of coachman; is a good City driver; no objections to the country; can furnish first-class City references from last employer; no incumbrance. Call or address for two days W. T. H., No. 358 West 53d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent, sober, steady man of long experience; is a good groom and steady driver; best of City reference; four years in last place. Address COACHMAN, care Mr. Chapman, No. 56 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman; married; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best of City references from last and previous employers. Call or address L. M., No. 10 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its capacities; has the best City reference. Call or address T. B., No. 712 6th-av., Mr. Madden's harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man, with no family; can give the best of references. Address C. H., care of R. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands the business; has best City references from his last employers. Call or address J. H., 50 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A respectable colored young man is desirous of procuring a situation in the above capacity; satisfactory City references furnished as to qualifications. Address No. 44 West 53d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon an invalid lady; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address, until suited, 63 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as collector, or some other position of trust; ample guarantees can be given as regards honesty and integrity. Address G., Box No. 2,731 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and can bring three years' good City reference from his present employer. Address H. T., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.—Authorized capital $200,000. Clerks, porters, book-keepers, coachmen, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, &c., furnished with situations by this Company. Office, No. 4 Union-square, next door to East 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the underfeed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEUX BONNES FRANCAISES BIEN recommandées désirent entrer dans des familles privées pour prendre soin des enfants, et coudre. S'addresser, pendant deux jours, au No. 405 5me-av.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE DE premiere ordre désire entrer dans une bonne famille; elle peut fournir de très bonnes références. S'addresser au No. 405 5me-av., au coin de la 37me rue.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.
HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, the oldest stand in the City.
Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, running through to Liberty-st.
Horse and Carriage branch, Nos. 112 and 114 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

EXTENSIVE MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BAR AND BILLIARD TABLES, HOTEL FURNITURE, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day,
the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BAR and BAR-FIXTURES, BILLIARD TABLES, &c., CONTAINED IN THE THREE DWELLING-HOUSES KNOWN AS THE WORDEN HOTEL, NOS. 142, 144 AND 146 EAST 14TH-ST., between 3d and 4th avs.,
comprising in part
rose-wood and black-walnut parlor suites,
rose-wood, black-walnut and enameled chamber suits,
Plimpton and Pickhardt bedsteads,
mattresses, curled hair and feather beds,
French-plate pier and mantel mirrors,
velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets,
all the blankets, bed-linen, table-cloths, &c.,
silver-plated ware, China and glass-ware, &c.
Also,
ONE ROSE-WOOD CARROM BILLIARD TABLE,
one oak four-pocket billiard table, made by Kavanagh & Decker; also, steam tables, refrigerators, one Lillie's safe, rose-wood four-pull beer-pump, oil-cloths; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
J. DENNETT, Mortgagee.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
GREAT SALE OF
STATUARY, MARBLE GOODS,
BRONZES, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock each day, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
BY ORDER OF SENOR PANDOLFINI & CO.,
their superb importation of Marble Goods. Copies of VASES—Of Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Etruscus, Greece, &c.
STATUARY—Sculptured by eminent artists of Rome.
BRONZES—From the principal Parisian and Vienna artistic manufactures. Groups, Figures, Tripods, Vases, &c.
CLOCKS—Bronze, Ormolu and Marble.

MR. CONNER'S LIBRARY.
Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the private library of Mr. Edmon S. Conner, comprising a very choice collection of books relating to the drama; also, many valuable works in general literature, history, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, NOV. 15, AT 10 1-2 A. M., at No. 275 Union-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, bedding, feathers, mirrors, China and glass-ware, Brussels and other carpets, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE.
For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

TRUSTEES' CLOSING-OUT SALE OF fine furniture, at LANGAN'S, Nos. 228 and 230 Hudson-st., corner of Broome.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T. BANGS'
NEW RESTAURATION.
Nos. 396 and 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.
OPENING MONDAY, NOV. 14.
The above place will be continued in the same style, so well known to the public.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FIVE COUPONS OF BROOKLYN LOcal Improvement Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870; Nos. 165, 166, 167, 168, 169. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the same to Tradesmen's Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE DAY CALENDAR OF THE Court of Appeals may be seen by the members of the New-York Bar Association at the house No. 20 West 27th-st., after 3 o'clock P. M. of the day previous. W. J. C. BERRY, Librarian.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia....Wednes., Nov. 9 | Tarifa....Thursday, Nov. 24
Bothnia....Thurs., Nov. 10 | China....Wednesday, Nov. 30
Java....Wednesday, Nov. 16 | Calabria....Thurs., Dec. 1
Samaria....Thurs., Nov. 17 | China....Wednesday, Dec. 7
Algeria....Wednes., Nov. 23 | Siberia....Thursday, Dec. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Caledonia....Sat., Nov. 19 | Acadia....Wed., Nov. 16
Anglia....Sat., Nov. 26 | Britannia....Wed., Nov. 30
India....Sat., Dec. 3 | Iowa....Wed., Dec. 21
Australia....Sat., Dec. 10 | Acadia....Wed., Dec. 28
Columbia....Sat., Dec. 17 | Britannia....Wed., Jan. 11
Europa....Sat., Dec. 24 | Iowa....Wed., Jan. 25

And even SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $33 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE.....DUAUX.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 19. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Nov. 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Nov. 17, only. For the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17, East River, at 3 P. M.:
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Saturday, Nov. 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF HAVANA, Beaken, Monday, Dec. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
for
PUERTO PLATA,
SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail-steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M,
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Nov. 17
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Nov. 24
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Dec. 1
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, TUESDAY, Nov. 15.
from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 58 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Cott* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can dispense the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2nd of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THELEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

ON
MONDAY, NOV. 14,
We will offer our entire stock, comprising
VELVETS,
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.,
AT
STILL LOWER PRICES,
with the view of moving as little as possible to our new premises. Reductions have been made from the prices of last week, and ladies of this City and vicinity are invited to call.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
EVERY DEPARTMENT
CROWDED WITH BARGAINS.
SASH RIBBONS, 6 inches wide, 55c., 65c.
SASH RIBBONS, 7 inches wide, 65c., 75c., 95c.
7 and 8 inches GROS GRAIN, all silk, $1 and $1 10.
EXAMINE OUR SILK BONNET VELVETS.
OUR MANTILLA LYONS VELVETS.
OUR VELVETEENS.
LARGEST LINE OF
PLUMES AND FEATHERS
IN THE CITY.
Satins, 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 per yard.
Silks, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Laces, Collars, Sets, Yankee Notions, Ornaments, Jewelry.
Corsets 50c., 75c., 88c., 95c.
Examine our $1 25 and $1 50 Knitted and Woven Worsted Goods, cheap.

KID GLOVES.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICE YET.
The best $1 Kid Glove in the world, superb colors, every pair warranted.
Full lines of Misses' Kid Gloves.
Also lines of 1, 2 and 3 Buttons.
PERINOT AND ALEXANDRE GLOVES.
Bonnet, Neck and Trimming Ribbons, immense assortment.

LOOK AT HOSIERY.
Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Underwests, from 50c. Lines of Regular-made Hosiery, at 23c. a pair.
Forty-five cent Balbriggans, 38c. the pair.

MISSES' HOSIERY.
Ladies' and Gents' Ties, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS, COMPRISING NEWEST STYLES IN VELVETS, PLUSH, FELT, STRAW, AND OTHER MATERIALS.
PRICES ALL DOWN.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S,
ON MONDAY,
GREAT REDUCTIONS,
TO REDUCE STOCK
TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS,
WHICH ARE NOW ARRIVING.
VELVETS, PLUSHES AND SATINS.
COLORED AND BLACK SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece.
SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c. piece.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 66c., 75c. piece.
SILK GIMPS AND BRAIDS, 25c. to $1 piece.
SILK FRINGES, &c. to $1 yard.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1, $1'25, $1 50, $1 75 yard.
SILK RUSHES, 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 yard.
COLORED VELVETEENS, 31c., 50c., 60c., 75c. yard.
BLACK VELVETEENS, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c. yard.
SILK MOSS VELVETS, $1 yard.
SATINS AND SILKS, ALL COLORS.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. yard.
PLAIN CORD EDGES, 5c., 10c., 12½c., 20c., 25c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
ALL-SILK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 25c. yard.
WIDE BLACK SASH RIBBONS, 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
ALL-SILK, 8 inches wide, $1 yard.
RICH PLAID SASH RIBBONS, 50c., 75c., $1 yard.

MILLINERY GOODS.
EVERY STYLE IN ROUND HATS.
FINE VELVET HATS, new shapes, 50c.
150 BOXES FEATHERS, from 15c. up.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. spray.
OSTRICH FEATHERS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c.

HOSIERY AND CLOVES.
WE HAVE NOT RAISED THE PRICE OF OUR GLOVES,
BUT ARE SELLING AT THE OLD PRICES.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
LOT DOUBLE BUTTONS, SOILED, 50c. pair.
EXTRA FINE FRENCH KIDS, 75c. pair.
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 88c. pair.
LADIES' VERY FINE KIDS, 88c., 98c. pair.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, 50c., 63c., 75c.
GENTS' SILK GLOVES, 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25.
LINED KID GLOVES, 25c. pair.
LINED BERLIN GLOVES, 25c., 31c. pair.
LINED HOSIERY, from 12½c. pair up.
LADIES' HOSIERY, from 10c. pair up.
MISSES' HOSIERY, from 10c. pair up.
GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE, 25c. up.
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 75c. up.
LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR CHEAP.

800 lbs. ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, BY THE SINGLE OUNCE OR PACKAGE, AT 10c. OUNCE.
WORKED SLIPPER PATTERNS, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1.
FANCY CHENILLE, BRAIDS, CORDS, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
FINE WORKED SETS, 50c., 75c., 88c., $1.
FINE WORKED COLLARS, 12c., 15c., 20c., 50c.
WORKED EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS CHEAP.
LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c.
LADIES' UNDER-WEAR VERY LOW.
LACE COLLARS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
FANCY LACES OF EVERY KIND CHEAP.
AUCTION LOTS OF EMBROIDERIES CHEAP.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
LOT OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 15c., 20c.
LADIES' FINE EMBROIDERED, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
LADIES' HEMSTITCH, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.
500 DOZENS FINE HANDKERCHIEFS.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.
FINE JET SETS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c., up.
FANCY SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., 88c.
FANCY HAIR-PINS, ORNAMENTS, NECKLACES.
PEARL AND FANCY SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c., up.
PORTE-MONNAIES, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY-GOODS DEPARTMENT.
EXCELLENT SPOOL COTTON, 12. spool.
SKEIN AND SPOOL SILKS, 10. each.
50 YARD 100 YARD MACHINE SILKS, 6c. and 10c.
BEST ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.
WE SELL EVERYTHING IN BUTTONS, BRAIDS, SILKS, SPOOL COTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., ALL UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Call special attention to a
Great Reduction in Prices.
Empress Cloths at 55c., worth 75c., and finer qualities equally cheap.
English Satins, choice colors, from 75c. a yard.
Wool Plaids at 65c., lately $1.
Tartan Plaid Poplins, 30c., lately 50c.
Black Silks at lower prices than before the war.
JUST RECEIVED.
Three cases of Plain Silks, in choice colors, for evening wear, very cheap. Plushes and Velveteens, blacks and colors, Black Brilliantines, Alpacas, Crepe Cloths, &c., the very best value.
NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST.,
IN UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
OUR STOCK OF
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
Will amply repay inspection.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
Full lines of the celebrated
JOSEPH KID GLOVES.

JOBBING-ROOM
UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURS.
NOW OPENING.
BLACK MARTEN, ERMINE, SEAL, MINK AND ASTRAKHAN SETTS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE-OAK.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1870.
Sealed proposals for the delivery of 200,000 cubic feet of Live-oak timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.
These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Live-oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.
Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.
In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the Yard, will be paid by such Purchasing Paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.
It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 1, 1845.
The 25,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions: Say 23,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportion in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the molds of which can be seen at any navy-yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 10 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 13 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 30 feet.
All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.
The timber to be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective Yards, at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the commandant of the yard.
The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.
Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.
In addition to the above, separate "sealed proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions, and similarly indorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy-yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn of from 3,000 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 13 and 15 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being of the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.
The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st of February, 1871.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER.
(*Which, if from a Firm, must be signed by all the members.*)
I, (or we,) of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy-yard at —— ..... cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz:
..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot.....$——
..... cubic ft., carved timber, at $—— per foot.....
..... cubic ft. timber, at $—— per ft.,.....
..... Total quantity. Total value.....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)
Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be addressed at ——, and that the contract sent to the Purchasing Pay-master of the Naval Station at —— for signature and certificate.
Date ——
[Signature,] A. B.
C. D.
Witness: ——
——

FORM OF GUARANTEE.
The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——, is accepted, he will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
Date ——
[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.
Witness: ——

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
(Texas and Louisiana.)
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 31, 1870.
The advertisement from this office, dated Austin, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870, inviting "Proposals for Army Transportation in Texas," is modified so as to require the transportation from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 30th of June, 1871.
The clause requiring the transportation to be "furnished exclusively by horse and mule teams" is revoked.
A copy of this notice, in addition to the advertisement dated Sept. 15, 1870, must be attached to each proposal.
By order of the Department Commander.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada invite tenders for the construction of the Second Division of their Canada Air Line. Plans and specifications for the division from Aylmer to Simcoe will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, George Lowe Reid, Esq., Hamilton, from the 5th to the 24th November.
All tenders must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., sealed and marked "Tender for construction of Second Division Canada Air Line."
JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer, &c.
CHIEF OFFICES HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
7th November, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COUNT-HOUSE, PARK,
No. 22 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 14. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PERSONAL.

TO LOUIS RHODES, ESQ.—AN IMportant letter is waiting for you at the Post office from your friend at Hartley Lodge.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEman and wife, (American preferred,) a handsomely furnished front room, with alcove, and also a back parlor, with middle-room, in a convenient and comfortable located upper part and west side of the City; a party desiring a home in a small private family may address HOME, Box No. 138 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN E. East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, C, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required. References exchanged.

NO. 128 EAST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON AVS.—Second floor, large rooms, with first-class board; also other rooms for families, or gentlemen rooming together; references.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR ACcommodations can obtain an elegant suite of four rooms, with first-class board, at No. 123 Madison-av. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST.—LARGE AND elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable prices. The party has just taken the house. Apply to Mrs. THOLER.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM, without board, in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen; convenient of access to all the ferries. Apply at new No. 186 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, in first-class brown-stone house, No. 51 East 16th-st., just west of Broadway; references.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with or without private table; also family rooms, or rooms for gentlemen rooming together; references required.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE SECond-story room, with a small one adjoining, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

TWO SUITES OF ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, well appointed in every respect; French man cook, and good attendance. No. 30 West 32d-st.

NO. 13 WEST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH or without board, the parlor floor, newly painted and furnished; house private and first-class. Terms reasonable.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS to rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.; also rooms on fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE.—SUITE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board; references exchanged.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S.—ONE SUITE OF rooms to let, with or without private table; house adjoining Calvary Church, No. 279 4th-av.

WEST 33D-ST., NO. 343.—A WELL-FURnished front room on second floor, at moderate price, with board for one or two gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIvate family will give a home to a few boarders at $12 to $15 per week; situation fine; convenient to stations. Address Box No. 4,748 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
8TH-AV., CORNER 27TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH.
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 225 AND 227 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 927 BROADWAY,
Between 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.
No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with MR. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three (conditioned). Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 32 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,
No. 40 West 42d-st,
opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH Readings, Union League Club, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Class for ladies, after his peculiar plan for mastering French, open for a few more pupils. Mr. FAVARGER, No. 3 East 9th-st., home till 1 P. M. Readings and lessons, $1 each.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 26. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 6 W. 21th-st.) N.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' School, 146 B. way, cor. 29th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss R. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 102 West 20th-st.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MOSES ELLIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELlectual, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. O. FLAGG, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, No. 146 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNING, Ann, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,133 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONARIES.

Annual Meeting of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held at Zion Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, last evening; Bishop POTTER presiding. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. DIX, from the text, "Man goeth forth to his labor and to his work until evening, when he layeth down to his rest, and his works do follow him." The discourse was substantially as follows: The work of God when He created the heavens and the earth was not properly labor, showing that the words labor and work have different meanings in the Scriptures. Not until we come to man do we find work and labor synonymous. Man labored in the Garden, and worked hard then, as he has done ever since. The primal sorrow of woman is called labor, so is the struggle of the ships at sea. Labor is the work of man, and by it he is weighed down. It is not necessary to prove that the Christian as such has a work to do. The Gospel does not free us from work, but imposes labor on us. The Christian's work is not labor only, attended with weariness of heart, but because we make it such by our reluctance to do it. People have an idea that it is a sweet and delightful thing to be a Christian, but it is not so. If a Christian does his work well, he finds that the labor is irksome and attended with much self-sacrifice. It is hard to break off old, sinful habits, and in some cases it is almost impossible. The remedy for every spiritual evil is in the Gospel and in strict discipline. There is not a vain or sensual man or woman who cannot become a sincere Christian, but these changes do not come by wishing or praying, but by hard work, labor, struggling with self. This is what makes life weary for a season, while the struggle is in progress. When we find some who wish to be sanctified and do not succeed, they fail because their struggles are not earnest; because they do not labor with a determination to succeed. They feel that they never can become holy without first suffering a strife which all protest against. One grows weary with visiting the sick, and we feel discouraged that though we strove hard, we strove in vain. Yet we dare not rest until the end comes; we must endure the pain and weariness, for unless we do we shall not reap the reward for which we are striving. Labor, pain and toil attend upon and are inseparable from the work assigned to you in this life. You have a mind and body continually resisting, and find it impossible to succeed always. Yet we must consider that all those who have come to anything have felt the conjunction of these two terms, labor and work. Remember that we have to work out our salvation with fear and trembling. Let us not be deluded with the visionary idea that the life of a Christian is a pleasant one. While life lasts labor lasts. We must accept our lot, and wait for the hour when our work and labor shall be separate, and we shall receive the eternal reward. "I heard a voice saying, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." The work of a godly and Christian life is more enduring than the heavens, because the heavens pass away, but the works of the Christian to which he was called in the Gospel day will rise resplendent. They will speak for him until the last day; when the evening is come he shall lie down to his rest and his labors cease. The object of the meeting this evening is that you shall lighten the labors of missionaries in distant lands; their work is fuller of labor than it ought to be. These missionaries are needy, and this makes the hardness of their work. We must do what we can to lighten their labors, and it was for this the Ladies' Missionary Society was organized. It is a shame to us that one of these men should want for anything that we can give.

The report was then read. The Society was organized at Grace Church Nov. 3, 1868, by Rev. Dr. TWING. The original Board of officers having been re-elected, has carried on the work of the past year. They are as follows: Mrs. HORATIO POTTER, President; Mrs. JOHN WARREN, Vice-President; Miss M. E. HAMILTON, Recording Secretary; Miss MARIA H. BULFINCH, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. A. T. TWING, D. D., Treasurer.

The object of this Association is to supply clothing and other necessary articles to the more than 170 missionaries and their families in our domestic field, the salaries of these ministers of the gospel being quite inadequate to their proper maintenance. We are happy to state that the following parishes and societies have reported as co-operators with the Association, and have contributed as follows:

Grace Church, New-York, 15 boxes; Transfiguration, New-York, 7; St. Paul's New-York, 10; Trinity Chapel, New-York, 8; St. Thomas', New-York, 6; St. Chrysostom, New-York, 1; Heavenly Rest, New-York, 1; St. John the Evangelist, New-York, 1; Church of the Incarnation, New-York, 1; Lenten Work, New-York, 1; St. Paul's, Staten Island, 4; St. Paul's, Burlington, Vt., 4; St. Thomas', Taunton, Mass., 2; St. Peter's, Morristown, N. J., 2; Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3; Grace Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; St. Paul's, New-Haven, Conn., 2; Grace Church, West Farms, N. Y., 1; Trinity Church, Pawtucket, R. I., 1; St. James', Mauncy, Penn., 2; Grace Church, Amherst, Mass., 1; St. Paul's, Bergen, N. J., 1; St. James', Bristol, Penn., 1; Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., 1; St. Stephen's, Ridgefield, Conn., 1; St. Michael's, Bristol, R. I., 1; Cambridge Branch, Mass., 2; St. Paul's, Bridgeport, Conn., 2; St. John's, Troy, N. Y., 1; St. Stephen's, Philadelphia, Penn., 2; Committee on General Fund, No. 18 Bible House, N. Y., 6. Seven boxes partially filled by parishes were also completed by the Central Committee. Total boxes, 97.

Thus it will be seen that thirty-one branches or societies have sent ninety-seven boxes to the domestic field, while last year there were sent but sixty-eight. These boxes contained comfortable and genteel outfits of clothing for the missionaries and their families, together with house-linen and blankets. Great consideration that all articles should be worthy of acceptance has been shown, and we beg gratefully to acknowledge the many thoughtful, delicate and valuable presents contributed by individuals, in clothing, in materials, in books, in money, in comforts to the sick, and in kindness to the children. These, their bounties, have been extended to the North, to the South, so desolated by war, and to all the States and Territories lying immediately beyond or adjacent to the Great Mississippi, from Texas to Minnesota, smoothing the way of the self-exiled, self-sacrificing missionaries, the heralds of the Cross, who are planting the Church in the Western wilderness, among the pioneers of civilization, and in other portions of our country. In a review of the work of the Association for the second year of its labors, we are proud to state that more orders have been filled, and in a superior manner, as compared with those of the first. The enthusiasm that marked its first year has not been wanting, while experience has added intelligence to its zeal. Truly grateful to Him who hath prospered our works for the co-operation that we have received thus far, and for which we would tender our most sincere acknowledgments to those who have aided us, we are nevertheless painfully reminded that many missionaries needing the assistance of the Association still remain unaided for the want of branches to take up their cases. To pastors of churches we would first respectfully appeal, to urge their congregations to join us as branch societies. But to the women of our church we present our earnest exhortation, in this our woman's work, to extend to us helping hands toward the relief of the necessities of our ill-paid missionaries, enduring hardships not the less keen because so often unconfessed, in the cause of Christ and His Church; to the comforting of their often sick and suffering families and to the brightening and cheering of homes, most often in our borders, otherwise dark and sad, for the want of their succor and sympathy, for the Christian "Charity" which "is kind."

The Treasurer's report shows contributions amounting, in the aggregate, to $4,865 04, from the following churches:

Grace Church, New-York, $1,174 15; Transfiguration, New-York, $455 10; St. Paul's, New-York, $772 01; Trinity Chapel, New-York, $848 65; St. Thomas', New-York, $500; St. Chrysostom, New-York, $100; St. Paul's, Staten Island, $285; Trinity Church, Pawtucket, $10; Grace Church, Amherst, Mass., $200; St. Paul's, New-Haven, Conn., $93; St. Paul's, Burlington, Vt., $65; Grace Church, West Farms, $33 49; Cambridge Branch, Mass., $120 40; St. Paul's, Bergen, $90; Trinity Parish, Geneva, $58 24.

The Bishop of Nebraska was then introduced, and, in a few remarks, commended the report as explaining the whole work, but he wished to add his testimony to the efficient manner in which the Society had done its work. He did not know an organization in the Church which was more deserving. In Nebraska and Dakota, with the exception of a few parishes, the average income of each parish is $460. To these missionaries, therefore, the receipt of one of these boxes is like clearing away the wolf of want from the door, for they cannot subsist on their small income. But the real value is not represented in one of these boxes; it is the fact that the missionary feels that he has the sympathy, prayers and aid of his friends here. He spoke of the heroism of their Western missionaries and the hard labor that they perform with cheerfulness in the cause of their Master. It is pitiful to see the wives of these men wearing out their lives in this labor, but they do so heroically. He implored his hearers to continue in their good work and help these noble soldiers of the Cross. Fill up these boxes with everything that can be procured for the comfort of these men. Nothing is too good for them, and it is a shame that these men should want for anything. A lady ought to be prouder to send a box to these missionaries than to wear upon her hand a cluster of diamonds.

The offering was then called for by the Bishop, after which the services concluded.

New Sunday-School at Harlem.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Sunday-school being built in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Church, took place Saturday afternoon. There was a large number of persons present, including several Sabbath-school children. The clergy was represented by Bishop POTTER, Rev. GEORGE B. DRAPER and Rev. H. N. CHAMBERLAIN. Several articles were deposited in the corner-stone by Mr. W. T. MARVIN, superintendent of the school. An address was then made by Bishop POTTER, in which he congratulated the children on the prospect of possessing a new Sunday-school. He said that he hoped that the architect of the building would provide well-ventilated apartments for them, in order that they might have plenty of fresh air. The assemblage subsequently dispersed.

A CHANGE OF VIEWS.

Rev. Samuel Osgood in an Episcopalian Pulpit—Christ the Only Foundation for the Church.

The new St. Thomas Episcopal Church, corner of Fifty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, one of the most spacious and ornamental religious edifices in this City, was thronged, yesterday morning, with a large and fashionable congregation. The pastor, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, officiated, and the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church was solemnized in a very impressive manner. Previous to the sermon, Dr. MORGAN read some extracts from the report of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of St. Thomas' Parish for the past year, showing what good work had been accomplished, and recommended it to the support of the ladies of the parish. The sermon was preached by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, who has not occupied a pulpit in this City for a considerable time. He was formerly an Unitarian minister, and was well known in this City as the pastor of the Church of the Messiah, where he officiated for many years. He has lately returned from an extended European tour, during which he preached in many of the most celebrated cities of the Old World, such as London, Paris, Berlin, Florence, Venice and Rome, generally in American churches. Since his return he has connected himself with Orthodox Christianity, and for the past three months has preached at an Episcopal Church in Bridgeport, Conn.

He selected his text from First Corinthians, third chapter and eleventh verse: "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ," and delivered an able and impressive sermon. He introduced his subject by showing how a religion founded on Christ recommended itself to the broad and generous views of men of the most pre-eminent powers. There is no perfect original, he said, but God, and the first foundation is laid by Him, who is at the same time the Creator of the universe and the father of Christ. Spiritual life begins in faith, in accordance with common sense. Something must be taken for granted, and their hopes must be built on some sure foundation. He would show, he said, that Christ was that foundation. History, which is the record of human civilization and progress, proves this truth. Every time they date a letter they rehearse the original incarnation of Christ, and testify that He is the fount and source of history. All people, by the laws which govern their chronological arrangements, acquiesce in this truth, and no great nation can be deprived of the honor of spreading His praises. Asia is His property, Europe His kingdom, and America His mission ground, and who can tell what the English and German Bibles are doing to civilize and Christianize the world. Not only is Christ the ground-work of all history, but all that is beautiful and lovely in personal life and character owes its inspiration to Him. All sections of the Church, however differing in minor matters, have built their hopes on Christ, and have looked to Him alone for divine light and guidance. The philosophers, the poets, and the great heroes of history, who have stamped their names on the progress of the age, unite in swelling the loud chorus of universal adoration to the incarnate Son of God. In Him is to be found the highest standard of truth as well as the most perfect idea of manhood. He was a perfect son. He was not only son of man, but the eternal son of God; and as God is the perfect and supreme Father, so Christ is the perfect and supreme Son, and his atonement was a perfect reconciliation of man with God. In Him is also found the spirit of power, which is impressed indelibly on the page of history. And no man of sense can deny the comfort obtained from the Eternal Father by the life and death of Christ through the influence of the spirit.

From the Son and the Spirit is obtained the correct idea of the Divine Kingdom. Christ founded the Church when he said to Peter "Upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The speaker then discussed the question "What is the Church?" and referred to the great theologians BUTLER and SCHLIMACHER, who have written so ably on the subject. The Church, he said, must be Catholic in faith, and Protestant in freedom, and must be founded on the Christ of history and the Christ of the spirit. Not only is He the foundation of Christianity in the light of the past, but also in view of the future. He is master, exemplar, and always the "same, yesterday, today and forever." Mr. OSGOOD then went on to animadvert on the skepticism and materialistic tendencies of the age, and pointed out the dangers to which this religion of Christ is exposed by men who usurp the name of science. True science, he continued, is founded on facts, and between true religion and true science the most perfect harmony prevails. The genuine Christian philosopher accepts the facts of the divine kingdom, and recognizes the foundation on which they are built, and would as soon attempt to build a new world as a new church. The facts of nature, and the revelation of sciences belong to them as Christians, and let them not believe in a religion against nature, but above nature. Has it not been boldly asked, why not enthrone science and do away with the old foundations of our faith? He concluded by denouncing the fashionable follies of New-York society, and urged the importance of genuine personal piety. The simplicity of the Gospel, he said, is despised by the fashionable and pompous people of New-York, who have set up social accomplishments and refinements, instead of the Kingdom of Christ, and who deck themselves in costly jewels, instead of the fair adornments of a pure and virtuous character. The only good society is born of God's spirit, and its animating principle is Christian faith. Herein is concentrated all grace, all beauty, all refinement, and no other foundation, except Jesus Christ, can remain firm and enduring for evermore.

HARLEM FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

Bursting the Shell—Out of the Acorn Comes the Oak—The Glory of the Latter House Greater than the Former.

Yesterday the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Harlem moved into its new quarters, on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue. Services were held in the Sunday-school room, a large and spacious hall on the second floor of the south wing, which is nearest to completion. The place was crowded with worshipers, but owing to the imperfect arrangements at present, a preacher must experience great difficulty in talking any considerable length of time therein. There is a fine infant class-room adjoining, separated from the main room by ground-glass folding-doors, by opening which the two rooms can be thrown into one. There are 118 children in the infant class, under Mrs. FREEMAN's care, and about 150 scholars and sixty teachers and officers in the larger room. The seats in both rooms radiate from the teacher's and Superintendent's desks. Mr. MILLER is the present Superintendent. Beneath these rooms are reception, parlor and class rooms, and still lower in the basement is a new feature in church architecture, which seems to be called for in the growing social sentiment of Christian people, namely, a kitchen and all the appliances for preparing repasts for their sociables, Sunday-school festivals and the like, so that the trouble, delay and expense of procuring these things from restaurants will be altogether avoided. The means for heating the church is also there. These rooms are connected with the auditorium by means of two doors on either side of the pulpit, which being shut, as effectually close the one from the other as if they were separate houses. The general proportions and the effect of the entire structure are probably the most complete, harmonious and pleasing of any on this island. The auditorium is believed to be the most spacious of any church in the City. It is free from posts or pillars of any kind, so that from any part the preacher can be seen and heard distinctly. The roof is one magnificent span, and the ceiling is about forty-six feet clear. The pulpit is to be located facing the main entrance on Madison-avenue, and in the transepts on either side of the pulpit are to be erected galleries. Over the entrance also another gallery is to be erected for the choir and the organ, and on either side of this gallery are little rooms about six feet by ten, one of which, on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, is to be the pastor's study, and the other will connect with the second story of the parsonage adjoining. The church is situated in the midst of a growing and thriving population, and the trustees have great occasion for congratulation at the success of their enterprise, for as a mere matter of pecuniary speculation it must prove highly remunerative in a few years.

There was no formal dedication of the chapel yesterday, and there will not be until the entire edifice is completed, which will be, it is hoped, about the early part of January. Yesterday morning Rev. H. G. COREY preached from the text, the second chapter of Haggai, ninth verse: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former saith the Lord of Hosts." The treatment of the subject differed somewhat from the general treatment of this text in the pulpits. After showing that the idea of worship is innate in the human heart, and that among every condition of society, rude or cultured, savage or civilized, it is concreted in one form or another, Mr. COREY then showed that the place of worship was as necessary as the being. Then following out the crude or elaborate ideas of the ancients in setting apart places of worship, he traced them down to the Israelites who, while in the wilderness, erected a tabernacle, but when in possession of their own land, and surrounded with wealth and luxury, they erected a temple which, for splendor and magnificence, never has been and never will be equaled. PRIDEAUX valued the gold inlaying of the temple at [illegible] [illegible]. The glory of the latter house referred to in the text, if taken literally, could not be true. It was larger, but not so costly or magnificent. As usually interpreted, the presence of Christ in the latter edifice is considered as its excellent glory, but this the preacher believed to be an incorrect view. Jehovah dwelt in the first temple, and Jesus, though equal with, cannot be greater than God. He believed the text had a far wider signification than is generally given to it, and that it refers to the Christian Church, whose chief glory is that it substitutes a spiritual for a ceremonial worship, and hence there is no peculiar sacredness of place or persons. Every believer is a priest, and wherever two or three are gathered in the Master's name there He is, and there, too, is the Church. The glory of the latter house consists also in spirituality of devotion that antagonises all formality and insincerity. Nevertheless, the Christian Church has its symbols, appointments and opportunities, all of which were plainly and forcibly brought to the notice and consideration of the audience, and they were earnestly urged to yield full and ready obedience to God's commands.

In the afternoon the Sunday-school was addressed by Mr. OSTRANDER and Rev. Mr. COREY, who urged on the children the necessity of discipline. They were now, he said, like a young oak, which, having been planted in a vase, had so expanded as to break its casing, and now that it had been transplanted here, wanted to grow up independent of law. But he assured them that this could not be, that discipline must be maintained, though the Superintendent had to empty one-half the school to ensure it. Mr. COREY preached again in the evening. Next Wednesday evening they will give a concert for the benefit of the school. They had one last week, which so pleased the Harlemites generally that a request was made for its repetition.

THE RANSOMED CHURCH.

Sermons by Bishops Simpson and Janes—A Debt of $12,000 Removed.

In the centre of one of the most populous districts in the City, of about one mile square, stands the Alanson M. E. Church, (Norfolk-street, near Grand-street,) of which Rev. JOHN PARKER is at present pastor. There are no really wealthy people among its membership or congregation, but a larger or more godly people probably cannot be found in the City. It has in its day sent forth more than one colony of Methodists, but since the up-town movement set in, some twelve or fourteen years ago, it has suffered considerably in its finances, but not in its spiritual hold upon the people. And there is scarcely a Protestant family of any denomination in that section of the City that does not, some time during the year, visit the church. There has been a debt of about $12,000 on the church, which Rev. Mr. PARKER determined to make an effort to remove, and, like all similar efforts made by him during the last twenty years of his ministry, he has entirely succeeded.

Yesterday he had two of the Bishops preaching for him—Bishop SIMPSON in the morning, and Bishop JANES in the evening, and in the afternoon a Sabbath-school and miscellaneous service. Bishop SIMPSON preached a sermon of great power on the law of Christian activity. His remarks were based upon the fourteenth chapter of Exodus and fifteenth verse: "And the Lord said unto Moses, wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." Activity is the law of the universe, and applying this principle, conveyed more especially in the closing sentence of the text, to Christian life, the Bishop treated it under three aspects: 1. As regards its claims upon the human conscience. 2. In the success of Christian work, and the recompense of the same. The church was crowded, and the application of the sermon led the way for the pastor to present the needs of the church to the people. Among the moneyed men present were T. W. Marshall, Alanson T. Briggs, Daniel Drew, A. V. Stout, W. K. Peyton and others. The two first named promptly responded to the call with subscriptions of $3,000 each, Mr. DREW gave $500, and the others gave corresponding sums. The ladies of the church intend to hold a fair, commencing Dec. 13, which they anticipate will yield $2,000, and have pledged themselves for that amount. Hence the demand, yesterday, was for $5,000 more, which was promptly raised, after which PHILIP PHILLIPS sang some of his inimitable hymns, and the audience was sent away pleased and happy.

In the evening Bishop JANES preached a plain, practical, and very forcible sermon, which seemed to make a marked and lasting impression on the hearts of the people. After the sermon Rev. Mr. PARKER, to make sure of the whole amount necessary being raised, asked for $500 additional, which were readily and cheerfully given, and as PHILIP PHILLIPS was not present, the audience insisted on Mr. PARKER, who is himself one of the "sweet singers" of Methodism, favoring them with some songs of the sanctuary, which he did. The church was so densely crowded that pulpit and altar were covered with people, and the aisles were also blocked up. It was estimated that not less than 1,800 persons were present. The church is a free church, having no other sources of income than plate collections and class money, and any voluntary contributions that may be given, and now that it has been ransomed and made free from debt by the liberality of its own people and their friends, we may predict for it a new life of usefulness and spiritual power.

HUMBLE EVANGELISTS.

Meeting of the New-York Baptist Lay-Preaching Association—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Armitage.

The third annual public meeting of the New-York Baptist Lay-preaching Association took place at Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE's church in Forty-sixth-street, last evening. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, who took as his text the fourth verse of the fifth chapter of the Second Epistle of Timothy: "Do the work of an Evangelist." His sermon, he said, would be devoted to the subject of lay preaching. The word "lay" formerly meant lewd or profane or vulgar. It was applied, in fact, to all who did not belong to the clerical profession. Now, the dictionary meaning of the term was "common." He thought the Association should change their name, and not use one which sprang up in times when the clergy were by no means what they ought to be, and which really had not any definite meaning. The object of the Association was to evangelize the masses. The word "evangelize" meant to preach, or to tell good tidings. Some commentators held that it meant to give the first tidings. He would consider, first, to whom evangelization was necessary, and secondly, who were the proper persons to be evangelists. The first point might be briefly disposed of. Here was New-York City, with its hundreds of thousands needing to have the word of God preached to them. He would only say to the Association "your work lies before you." Some had said "why do not such men as Dr. TYNG and Dr. HALL go out and preach to the masses? If they did so it would create a revolution." They who talked so were mistaken. They would create a sensation, but not a revolution. Dr. TYNG and Dr. HALL, and a hundred other men like them, were doing a good work in their own way. They had enough to attend to without stepping outside to do work that did not belong to them. Open-air preaching would no doubt be a great blessing to many, but these were not the men to do it. In regard to churches he said we have enough. Those we have are not half filled. We do not want more, but we want to raise an evangelical and quickening spirit in those we have. In regard to the second head of his discourse he would only say that all who had faith and sincerity, no matter how poor and humble they might be, could be evangelists and carry to thousands the glad tidings that Christ had died to save them. In conclusion, he would say to the members of the Association "be lay preachers and nothing more. When you have done your work, stop."

On the conclusion of the sermon Mr. McKINLEY, who brought a letter from Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, of London, was introduced, and said that he had been educated in the institution under the charge of Mr. SPURGEON. That gentleman had taught them that before they could succeed as lay preachers, they must have faith in Christ; they must understand the Bible, and they must understand men. They must also be persevering and enthusiastic. The speaker then related some of his own experiences in street preaching, after which a collection was taken up for the Society, which now numbers about forty members, and has five stations in this City.

Cornell Memorial Church—Sunday-School Anniversary.

The Sunday-school connected with Cornell Memorial M. E. Church yesterday afternoon celebrated its second anniversary, in the temporary chapel, corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Second-avenue, where the congregation at present worships. The building is a low, one-story frame structure, and, were one to judge from its entrance, but poorly suited for either religious services or Sunday-school purposes. But an inside view greatly alters the impression, and presents a strange and gratifying contrast to its outward dingy appearance and scanty proportions. The interior is very neatly and tastefully fitted up, well seated, and forms a most comfortable chapel, capable of accommodating at least 500 persons. But it was only intended to accommodate the congregation until the new church-building is erected. For this new Church a lot adjoining this temporary chapel has been already secured, at a cost of $15,000, and it is hoped that within a very short time a fine temple will be thereon erected.

Much interest was manifested in yesterday's anniversary exercises. Bishop AMES and the venerable DANIEL DREW were expected to be present, but from some cause or other, the Bishop did not attend, and at a late hour an apology was received from Mr. DREW, regretting his inability to be present on account of indisposition. These drawbacks, however, did not materially interfere with the anniversary exercises. A number of other prominent gentlemen, who are identified with Sunday-school work, were present, and made eloquent and appropriate addresses, congratulating the school on its flourishing condition, and paying handsome tributes to the energy and zeal of the pastor, Rev. Mr. ROSS, his assistant, Rev. Mr. PLATT, the Sunday-school Superintendent and the teachers. Among the speakers were Rev. Geo. J. HAMILTON, Mr. SLEIGHBECK, Mr. RUSHMORE, BOWLES COLGATE, Esq., Secretary of the New-York Sunday-school and Missionary Society, and W. K. PEYTON, Esq.

The visitors all expressed themselves astonished and delighted at the progress made by the school, which started two years ago with only sixty-four pupils and now numbers four hundred and sixteen, though the neighborhood is very thinly peopled and the dwellings few and far apart, whole blocks in that immediate vicinity being yet without a house on them.

Between the several addresses the children sang appropriate hymns, giving good evidence of careful musical cultivation. Around the room were placed several beautiful silk banners bearing appropriate legends. Altogether it was a most successful and pleasing exhibition, and must have been peculiarly gratifying to those interested.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

There was no truth whatever in the statement of a contemporary, yesterday, that a large steamer had been seen enveloped in flames, on Long Island Sound.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week presents the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.041 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. Nov. 6, 30.352 inches; minimum at 4 P. M. Nov. 9, 29.684 inches; range, .668 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 47.1°; maximum at 2 P. M. Nov. 9, 66.5°; minimum at 6 A. M. Nov. 11, 34.2°; range, 32.3°. Nov. [illegible] rain from 4 P. M. to 8 P. M.; amount of water, .26 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,702 miles.

At the Boys' Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, a very interesting meeting was held last night. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., who has been absent in Europe for over a year, addressed the boys. He gave an interesting account of men and things as he saw them in some of the places he visited. Mr. ROOSEVELT received a hearty welcome from the inmates of the Lodging-house, and all seemed to enjoy his relation of some of the incidents of his late visit to the Old Country. Mr. ROOSEVELT intimated to them that they should have a good Thanksgiving dinner at his expense.

The lecture of Mr. A. J. MUNDELLA, M. P., at the Cooper Institute, is likely to attract a vast audience. He will give an account of the working of recent British legislation with regard to labor and kindred subjects. The lecture will be free, but as the greatest desire to hear the address exists, especially among the working men, for whom, in England, Mr. MUNDELLA has done so much, admission will be by ticket only.

Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D. D., delivers a lecture entitled "Wooing and Wedlock," this evening, at 8 o'clock, before the Eastern Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 423 Grand-street. It is the second of a course of thirteen before this excellent organization. There is no charge for admission. Young men and their friends are cordially invited.

CONRAD DOLL was brought up at Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, before Judge SCOTT, charged with shooting JAMES McCRACKEN and JAMES McNULTY. It appeared that about 7 o'clock on the previous evening McNULTY and McCRACKEN were passing through Fifteenth-street, near Avenue C, when the prisoner, without any provocation, discharged a gun at them. The shot struck each of them in the back, and necessitated their removal to the hospital, where they are at present receiving surgical treatment. The prisoner was remanded to await the result of their injuries.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, on the body of THOMAS KEOGAN, five years of age, who had died from burns received on the 18th October, by his clothes taking fire while playing with matches, at the residence of his parents, No. 694 Second-avenue.

A fire occurred, last evening, in the tailor-shop of M. T. JENNINGS, on the first floor of No. 1 Barclay-street, doing a damage of $200 to stock and fixtures. The fire extended to the office of the Yale Lock Company, inflicting a loss of $250, which is fully covered by insurance.

MARY ANN EVANS, thirty-three years of age, was found dead, yesterday, lying on the floor at her residence, No. 76 Jackson-street. Her husband was also found stretched on a sofa helplessly drunk.

GEORGE KRIES, while at work, yesterday, at No. 45 Gold-street, was severely injured by coming in contact with the machinery, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

THOMAS J. SALIMAN, thirteen years of age, of No. 14 Roosevelt-street, yesterday, fell from a shed and fractured his arm. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

The sailor who fell from the mast-head of the ship *Palestine*, and was killed, is supposed to be named HENRY THOMPSON. The body is at the Morgue, awaiting inquest.

BROOKLYN.

THOMAS NEVINS was appointed Chief Engineer of the Fire Department on Saturday. He has been Assistant Engineer since the organization of the present Department.

FANNY NAIL, a servant girl, was arrested, yesterday, for stealing $10 in currency and other valuables from her employer, FRANCIS MASON, of No. 214 Pacific-street, and committed for examination.

The new public school in District No. 5 will be formally opened today.

LONG ISLAND.

Last Monday evening the newly-elected officers of Eastern Star Lodge, I. O. of G. T., of Southold, were publicly installed at the new rooms. The event was celebrated by a supper. The Lodge is not yet six months old, but is steadily increasing in numbers and influence. The following are the officers installed: P. H. Canterman, W. C. T.; Harriet L. Terry, W. V. T.; William Vail, R. S.; Susan J. Canterman, A. R. S.; S. A. Prince, F. S.; Dora K. Payne, Chaplain; J. Ambrose Goldsmith, Treasurer; Alfred R. Vail, Marshal; Emma Canterman, D. M.; D. C. Tuthill, Sen; Julius B. Young, O. G.; Hattie Young, R. H. S.; Amanda Horton, L. H. S.; J. H. Cochran, P. W. C. T.

The Commissioners of New-York-avenue, Huntington, are reported to have commenced a suit against H. V. BAYLIS for damages, he having hindered them from opening New-York-avenue by injunction and commenced factious law-suits. The opening of this avenue, not over a mile and a quarter long, in one of the largest and most populous towns in Suffolk County, has excited the town from centre to circumference. The stand taken by the Democratic Supervisor last Spring defeated his re-election, and probably lost the re-election of the present Town Clerk, who is a resident of that town. Every one of the 10,000 residents of Huntington are supposed to take either one side or the other.

Candidates are being brought forward for Trustees of the village of Flushing. Among the names spoken of are the following: J. H. Stedwell, J. F. Franklin, F. A. Corse, T. C. Tucker, E. T. Lynch, Wm. H. Salt, Morris Franklin, Robt. Embree. The election takes place the 1st of next month, and will be a very exciting one, on account of the conflicting interests of those who favor and those who oppose internal improvements. The Trustees whose term of office expires are ORANGE JUDD, GEORGE POPLE and GEORGE B. ROE.

A few days since MARTIN GALLAGHER, a brakeman on the Flushing and North-side Railroad, found a pocketbook in the cars, containing $30. The money was handed to the conductor, who handed it to the owner, a lady from New-York.

Peconic Lodge, No. 968, I. O. of G. T., held a regular meeting Thursday evening, and the following officers were installed for the quarter: George H. Terry, W. C. T.; Mrs. Lucy B. Akerly, W. V. T.; H. G. Howell, W. R. S.; Miss Eloise T. Worth, W. A. S.; Albert H. Corwin, W. F. S.; Miss Gertrude Squires, W. T.; F. B. Smith, W. M.; Mrs. Harriet T. Horton, W. D. M.; Luther G. Akerly, W. C.; John P. Wells, W. I. G.; Silas F. Overton, W. O. G.; Miss Lizzie B. Horton, W. R. H. S.; Miss Hannah C. Bishop, W. L. H. S.; H. C. Terry, P. W. C. T.

The price of gas has been reduced by the Hunter's Point Gas Company from $4 50 to $4 per 1,000 feet. The Gas Company has recently increased its facilities for supplying gas, and it is found necessary, on account of the action of the Aldermen of Long Island City, to light the streets of the First Ward.

A few nights since the barn of ABRAHAM VAN SICKLES, Black Stump, was entered by thieves and a valuable bay horse stolen. The barn of JAMES VALENTINE was also entered and a wagon and harness taken. There is no clue to the thieves.

A few days since WALLACE LESTER, a young man of Islip, a member of a respectable family, was committed by Justice JENNINGS, at Islip, to the County Jail, for stealing a pair of pantaloons. This young man has been repeatedly caught stealing, and has been tried before for a like offense.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. D. DOWLING, pastor of the South Baptist Church, on Kinney-street, Newark, preached, last night, the first of a series of discourses upon the Ten Commandments. A general invitation was extended to those not usually worshipping there, and the church was well filled.

One of the largest and most imposing Masonic funerals ever held in Newark was attended from the Central Methodist Church yesterday afternoon. The deceased, CHARLES BOYLAN, was a member of Kane Council, No. 2, R. and S. M.

The corner stone of St. Patrick's Church, which is to be erected in Bergen was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop BAYLEY. A large concourse of Catholics was present with the Father Matthew Societies of Jersey City and Hoboken. Bishop BAYLEY, who made a brief address, was assisted by Rev. Father CONCILIIO.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company: Robert Fraser, Anthony Atilo, Andrew K. Hay, Samuel Richards, Walter D. Bell, Joseph W. Cooper, Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., Samuel R. Colwell, Charles Cambios, John F. Starr, George M. Wheeler, James B. Dayton.

CHARLES HELDEBRAND, a German laborer, was arrested in the Third Precinct of Jersey City, yesterday, for assault and battery upon CHRISTOPHER WARNER. He was bailed for trial.

The New-Jersey State Sunday-school Convention meets in Elizabeth on the 15th inst.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 12.—American Securities and Stocks opened dull and closed flat. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1¼ P. M.
Consols for money	93	92⅞
Consols for account	93	92⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅞	88⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88	87⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	90	89⅞
United States 10-40s	87⅛	87⅛
Illinois Central Railroad shares	112⅛	111⅛
Erie Railroad shares	18⅞	18⅞
Atlantic and Great Western shares	28⅛	28⅛

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 13.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 93⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS flat. 1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 11th inst. have been 1,200 bales. PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 70s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—LINSEED-OIL declining. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 6¾d.@1s. 7d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Nov. 11.—PETROLEUM closed firm.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—SUGAR—Business small, but prices firm; market favors seller. Quotations unchanged. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 18,000 boxes, including 8,800 to the United States; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 75,000 boxes and 1,000 hhds. FREIGHTS closed flat. BACON steady at 21¼c. COAL-OIL steady at 4⅛ reals ₱ gallon. FLOUR active; quoted at $12@$13. HAMS buoyant; quoted at 24c.@27c. for American salted; 28c.@31c. for sugar-cured. LARD firm; kegs, 22¼c.; tins, 24¼c. LUMBER Pitch Pine, $36. POTATOES declining owing to heavy arrivals; quoted at $5 37½.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Nov. 12—Evening.—FLOUR steady and unchanged, with good demand; sales, 2,700 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $8 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet. CORN firm; sales, 1,200 bushels, in car-lots, at 82c. OATS firm; sales, 16,000 bushels Western at 51c.@52c. BARLEY active; sales, 68,500 bushels Upper Canada, from 93½c. to $1 02 for fair to choice. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $24@$28; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 95½c.@96c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 9c., Barley 8c., to New-York; Barley 6½c., to Albany: Lumber $3 50@$4, to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c; to New-York, 58c; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—57,000 bushels Wheat, 18,900 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Barley, 602,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—18,200 bushels Wheat, 78,600 bushels Barley, 640,000 feet Lumber. Grain in store here this morning—558,000 bushels Wheat, 138,000 bushels Corn, 63,000 bushels Oats, 492,000 bushels Barley, 5,600 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Peas.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15¾c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 280 bales; coastwise, 1,735 bales; total, 1,995 bales; exports, coastwise, 540 bales; stock, 5,805 bales. FLOUR firm and active; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do., Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do., Family, $7@$8 25; City Mills, Superfine, $4 75@$6 75; do., Extra, $6@$7; do., Family, $7 50@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do., Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do., Family, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT—There is a better feeling; Maryland Amber, $1 65@$1 70; good to prime, $1 30@$1 60; common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; Ohio and Indiana, $1 25@$1 28. CORN—White, old, 78c.@80c.; do., new, 70c.@74c.; Yellow, old, 84c.; do., new, 83c.@84c. RYE, 65c.@75c. OATS, 48c.@50c. Mess PORK quiet at $26. BACON—Stock scarce, and in good demand; no Rib Sides nor Clear Rib here; Shoulders, 15¼c. HAMS, 24c. LARD dull at 15¼c. WHISKY, held at 87c.@88c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—FLOUR quiet, and unchanged. WHEAT advancing, with a fair demand; No. 2, $1 01¼@$1 01⅞, seller last half of November; during the afternoon dull and unsettled at $1 cash. CORN dull and lower; No. 2, 61c.; during the afternoon inactive at 61c. cash. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 39c.@39¼c. RYE quiet; No. 2, 70c. BARLEY advancing, with a fair demand; No. 2, 82¼c. for fresh receipts. HIGHWINES firm at 83c. wood, 83½c. iron-bound. PROVISIONS dull and easier. HOGS—Heavy receipts have depressed the markets; sales at $6 80@$7 20. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 8,500 Hogs, 2,000 Cattle. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 170,000 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs, 2,200 Cattle.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE dull and nominal. CORN quiet, but firmly held. BARLEY—There is a steady movement, with sales of two cars of No. 1 Two-rowed at $1 02½; two cars of No. 2 Six-rowed at $1 07; two cars of No. 2 Two-rowed at 95c.; 5,500 bushels Canada East, afloat, at $1 05, and 18,000 bushels Bay Quinte, to arrive, on private terms—the tendency of the market for the latter being downward. OATS quiet but firm. CATTLE—Today choice Steers sold fully up to last week's prices, and some ¼c.@½c. higher ₱ lb. Milch Cows, $40@$100. SHEEP and LAMBS—Prices are fully ¼c. off. Sheep, 3¾c.@5¼c.; Lambs, 5¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb., the latter for extra. HOGS—The prices show a marked improvement; Illinois, $7 12½@$7 75; Michigan and New-York, $7 25@$7 50; 130 head of Michigan sold at $7 30 ₱ cwt., averaging 170 lbs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—105,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Barley, 18,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye. Railroad none. Canal FREIGHTS heavy; about 11c. on Wheat, 6c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR steady and in good demand at unchanged rates; sales 800 bbls. WHEAT active and higher; sales 22,500 bushels No 2 Chicago at $1 18; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 19; 7,400 bushels Pt. Washington at $1 19; 7,000 old No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; 15,000 bushels Red Winter, part to arrive, at $1 25; 4,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 25½@$1 26. CORN scarce; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 77c.; 1,000 bushels Yellow at 78c.; 1,600 bushels Rejected at 73c. OATS scarce; sales 12,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 53c. RYE—Sales 9,000 bushels Western at 85c.@86c.; other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR dull: Extras, $5@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 15@$7. WHEAT unchanged; Indiana Red, $1 37@$1 39; Amber, $1 42@$1 45. RYE unchanged. CORN dull; old Yellow, 90c.; New do., 70c.@80c.; Mixed, 82c.@86c. OATS steady; State and bright Western, 53c.@55c. COFFEE—Stock scarce; Rio, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@17¾c.; gold. SUGAR firm; fair and good Refining Cuba, 9⅝c.@10c. PROVISIONS—Stock scarce. Mess PORK, $25. LARD, 15c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 15c.; Refined, 22½c.@23c. WHISKY dull; Western wood and iron at 87c.@88c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates. Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; sales 6,500 bales; net receipts, 3,987 bales; coastwise, 507 bales; total, 4,494 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,420 bales; to other foreign ports, 180 bales; to Vera Cruz, coastwise, 2,170 bales; stock, 95,934 bales. OATS dull and lower, at 47c.@48c. Mess PORK lower, at $25 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 21¼c. SUGAR—Prime, 11¼c. MOLASSES easier; prime, 63c.@65c. COFFEE quiet, stock 17,000 bags. Other articles unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 121¼. Sight drafts on New-York, ¼c.@⅛c. discount. GOLD, 111⅛.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. Mess PORK quiet and weak, with only a limited jobbing demand; sales at $23. LARD firm at 13c.@14c.; large sales of prime Steam, seller December, chiefly to be delivered in New-York, at 12¼c.@12⅝c. delivered here, 13⅛c.@13½c. delivered in New-York. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak at 11½c. for Shoulders; 14¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15c. for Clear Sides. Live HOGS dull and unsettled on account of the warm weather; sales at $6 75@$7; receipts, 5,000. TOBACCO firm with a good demand; sales 40 hhds. at $7 37½@$27. WHISKY dull and drooping; held 85c.; sales at 84c. EXCHANGE dull.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Spring Chicago, 95c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 18. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS unchanged. BARLEY firm at 75c.@90c. RYE firmer at 70c.@73½c. WHISKY dull and unchanged. TOBACCO stronger. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet; Pork, new, $25. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c. LARD quiet at 14¼c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS dull at $5 62½@$7; number packed to date, 5,000. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—TOBACCO—Sales, 41 hhds., at $5 75@$6 50 for Trash to good Lugs; $6 75@$24 do., for low to medium bright Leaf. BAGGING firm. HEMP, 27¼c. FLAX, 29c. COTTON easier and unchanged. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. Live HOGS dull at $6 50@$7 20. Mess PORK, $23 50. Bulk MEATS—Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Shoulders held 12c. Green HAMS from the block, December delivery, 10¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides from the block, 10¾c.@11c. LARD, new prime leaf, in tierces, 15c. WHISKY steady at 85c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—FLOUR firm at an advance of 12½c. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 06½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 02. OATS firm at 40c. for No. 2. CORN, No. 1 Mixed, 60c. RYE steady; No. 1, 70c. BARLEY firm; Spring No. 2, 77c. Live HOGS dull and declined 25c.; sales at $7 75@$8 25. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS steady.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—COTTON firmer at 14⅜c.; receipts, 3,086 bales; exports, 2,439 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 82c.@83c. OATS, 48c.@49c. PORK, $25@$26. LARD, 16c.@17¼c. BACON—None in the market. Bulk MEATS weaker; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Red, $1 21; No 2 Red held $1 12. CORN steady; new shelled, 61c. OATS steady. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, $3 90; Refined, 19¼c.@19½c. for car-load lots.

MOBILE, Nov. 12.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15c.; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 686 bales; total, 686 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,231 bales, and coastwise 993 bales; stock on hand, 30,047 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 12.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13¾c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 1,508 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,500 bales; coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 14,131 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet. RESIN dull; No. 2 at $1 60@$1 75. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 60@$2 85. TAR firmer at $1 80. COTTON steady; Middling, 14¼c.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 12.—COTTON quiet and nominal; Middling, 15c.; sales, 88 bales; net receipts, 588 bales; exports coastwise, 60 bales; stock, 3,651 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—COTTON strong; Middling, 16½c.; sales, 560 bales; net receipts, 321 bales; coastwise, 681 bales; total, 1,002 bales; stock, 2,500 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; Extra, $1 29; No. 1, $1 23¼. CORN firm and unchanged. OATS firmer.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 12.—COTTON active; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; sales, 2,300 bales; net receipts, 4,696 bales; stock, 84,061 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 12.—COTTON market quiet but firm at 14⅞c. for Middling; sales, 995 bales; receipts, 1,170 bales.

TOLEDO, Nov. 12.—FLOUR firm, with a fair demand. WHEAT advancing, with an active demand; No. 1 Red, $1 20; No. 2 Red, $1 17. CORN advancing, with a fair demand; High Mixed, 60c.@61c.; new low Mixed and new Yellow, 48c. OATS in good demand at full rates. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

NORFOLK, Nov. 12.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 14½c.@15c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 1,350 bales; exports coastwise, 1,025 bales; stock, 4,396 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 2,273 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,030 bales; stock, 27,603 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Lafayette	Nov. 15	New-York	Havre.
City of Cork	Nov. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Thuringia	Nov. 15	New-York	Hamburg.
Nevada	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Jamaica	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Nov. 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle	Nov. 17	New-York	Havana
Alaska	Nov. 19	New-York	Aspinwall
Cleopatra	Nov. 19	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TUESDAY.

For Halifax and Bermuda—For France via Brest.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 13—*In steam-ship Caledonia, from Glasgow.*—Miss K. Rose, Mr McKenzie, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Jackson, John McLang, John Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Emily L. Campbell, John L. Campbell, Miss Bradwell, Mrs. H. C. Emerson, Mr. E. A. Candee, John Ponder, Mrs. Ponder, Prof. F. Fritsche, Margaret Dienser, Miss Barbara Kreker, Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Thompson.

In steam-ship South Carolina, from Charleston.—Miss M. C. Cohen, L. F. Willy, L. A. Lipman, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. M. Murclough, Capt. Towne, Geo. H. Homans, J. A. Leslie, Geo. H. Clyde, W. J. Valentine, J. Archer, Capt. J. Bearce.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6:46 | Sun sets..... 4:43 | Moon rises.. 9:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11:25 | Gov. Island 12:24 | Hell Gate.. 1:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 13.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston Nov. 2, via Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory. Had strong head winds and sea all the passage. Nov. 8, 40 miles N. W. of Tortugas, passed steam-ship General Sedgwick, bound S.; same day, Tortugas bearing N. W. 15 miles, passed ship Francis P. Sage, from Liverpool, for New-Orleans; Nov. 11, lat. 34 22 N., lon. 75 48 W., ship James Cheston, from Callao, for Savannah. Left at Key West the coast-wrecking steamer Relief, expected to leave for N. next day. Oct. 12, at 10 P. M., on the outward passage, Wm. McCabe, fireman, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Had strong N. W. winds the entire passage. Off Hatteras passed steam-ship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah, and steam-ship South Carolina, do. for Charleston, also a large ship supposed to be guano loaded, bound N.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Camden, Savannah Nov. 1, 9 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 12, 10 A. M., 25 miles S. of Hatteras Light-house, passed bark Fannie J. McLelland bound S.; same day, 2:30 P. M., 25 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steam-ship Leopard with steam-ship Wyoming in tow, bound N.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Murry, Ferris & Co. Had strong head winds and heavy head sea the entire passage.

Steam-ship Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichman, Bremen Oct. 29, with mdse. and 433 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had fine weather.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Samaria, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Oct. 27, via Queenstown 28th and Boston Nov. 12, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Margaret, Blakeley, Havana Oct. 31, via Key West Nov. 7, with mdse. to master.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamer Relief, (wrecker,) Wolcott, Key West 6 ds., to Coast Wrecking Co.

Bark James Welsh, (of Belize,) McGill, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to Alexandre & Sons. Had heavy E. and N. E. gales the entire passage; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Eaglet, (of Tortola,) Tooker, Malaga 45 ds., and Gibralter 46 ds., with fruit to Brown, Shipley & Co.—vessel to Jas. Henry. Had heavy W. gales and calms entire passage; Nov. 7, about 100 miles off Sable Island, passed about 30 bbls. petroleum and several spars, apparently but short time in the water.

Brig Atalanta, (Br.,) Whelan, Harbor Grace, N. F., 18 ds., with seal-oil to R. P. Currie. Had heavy S. W. and W. S. W. gales throughout.

Schr. William Gillum, Clark, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. Jas. McGee, Lynch, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. Henry May, Racket, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Ellen Gurney, Gurney, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gibbons, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. Eclipse, Dewey, Port Johnson, for East Cambridge.
Schr. Freddie L. Porter, Small, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.
Schr. Sarah E. Pratt, Gibbs, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.
Schr. J. I. Worthington, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Black Diamond, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. P. Collins, Gray, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. A. Fish, Lawrence, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. E. Nickerson, Nickerson, Gardiner, with ice, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Frank & Emily, Kelly, Bangor, with lumber, for Newark.
Schr. J. E. Potts, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henry Whitney, Perkins, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Milton, Rice, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Henrietta, Trayon, Portland, Conn.
Schr. George Stancliff, Fryan, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. G. Lawson, Hull, Portland, Conn.
Schr. B. F. Brainard, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Billard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. H. Seguin, Hallock, Virginia.
Schr. Ann Turner, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Wave, Peters, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Banvard, McGee, Virginia.
Schr. Chas. P. Stickney, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. Erie, Ellis, Virginia.
Schr. Fashion, Bartlett, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Barbara, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Seneca, Lewis, Virginia.
Schr. Barber, —, Virginia.
Schr. C. B. Clemmings, Porter, Virginia.
Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.
Schr. Success, Richards, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. J. M. Merriman, Parks, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. D. Vance, Hart, Providence.
Schr. E. J. Errickson, Smith, Providence.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Anna D. Price, Hawkins, Greenport.
Schr. A. Haynes, Smith, Westport.
Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Fall River.
Schr. Wm. Mansyck, Decker, New-Haven.
Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Martha P. King, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London.
Schr. Fakir, Potter, New-Bedford.
Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-Bedford.
Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Connecticut, Staplin, Pawtucket.
Schr. Splendid, Phinney, Pawtucket.
WIND—Sunset, N. W., clear.

Below.

Ship Graham's Polly, Burgess, from Newport, England, Sept. 29, with railroad iron to order—vessel to J. Atkins & Co. Was boarded Nov. 11, in lat. 40 20, lon. 71 30, by pilot-boat Hope No. 1.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Arr. steamer Hercules from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 13.—Arr. steam-ships South Carolina, from New-York, and Falcon, from Baltimore; schrs. B. N. Hawkins and J. Van Zant, from New-York, and Alex. Young, from Philadelphia. Sld. ship Arracan, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Thos. Fitch, Pettigrew, from New-London, for Virginia, before reported on Hog's Back, Hell Gate, was towed off 11th inst., without damage, and put on the beach at Astoria.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 13.—The Cunard steamer Abyssinia, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at 3 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded last night.

REMOVAL!

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HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

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NOW OFFER A NEW STOCK OF

Fine Bronzes, Clocks, Mantel Sets, Paris Fancy Goods,

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Fine Diamonds. Solitaires of all sizes in rings and ear-drops.

SETS OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS. A great variety of new patterns.

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SILVER FOR WEDDING PRESENTS. All at close prices.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

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Parties desiring Pianos will find in our ware-rooms a handsome stock of First-class Pianos in every respect, and warranted to give satisfaction in every case, at prices far below any retail store. For a reliable article buy at the Factory and save 25 per cent.

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Made, put up and warranted by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway.

C. C. C. SEE WHAT $5 WILL DO.

BOOKS WILL BE OPENED MONDAY, Nov. 14, for the sale of shares in the GREAT PREMIUM LAND SALE. Shares $5 each, with premium given at once. Country homes, farms, villa sites, homesteads, vineyards, &c., &c. A premium to every shareholder. Address for particulars, PREMIUM LAND SALE OFFICE, No. 177 Broadway. Post-office Box No. 1,439.

WHAT SHAKESPEARE SAYS IS TRUE.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, Taken at the flood, leads on," &c.

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